

Iraq takes POWs issue to U.N.

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 29 (R) — Iraq accused Iran in a letter made public today of murdering Iraqi prisoners of war captured during fighting near the southern Iranian town of Susangerd. The letter, from Iraqi Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi to outgoing United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, did not say how many prisoners were killed. It said: "It has been established to the Iraqi competent authorities by eyewitness Iranian prisoners of war who have fallen to the Iraqi forces during the last battle at Khafjiyah (Susangerd) that the Iranian authorities murdered Iraqi prisoners of war."

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Omani minister leaves Amman

AMMAN, Dec. 29 (Petra) — Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Qais Al Zawawi left Amman this afternoon at the end of a two-day visit to Jordan during which he delivered a letter to His Majesty King Hussein from Sultan Qaboos of Oman. The letter dealt with the latest developments of the situation in the Arab area and ways to strengthen Arab solidarity in light of new developments. During his visit, Mr. Zawawi also met with Prime Minister Mudar Badran and several ministers and discussed with them means to develop relations between the two countries. Mr. Zawawi was seen off at Arnanan airport by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem.

U.S., Egypt sign nuclear accord

CAIRO, Dec. 29 (R) — Egypt and the United States today formally put their bilateral nuclear energy cooperation agreement into force, enabling Egypt to buy its first atomic power stations. Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Alfred Atherton, exchanged diplomatic notes that bring into force the agreement signed last June. The two 1,000-megawatt reactors, to be fuelled by American-supplied low grade uranium, unsuitable for weapons, will be the first of eight that Egypt plans by the year 2000. West Germany and France have also agreed to contribute to the programme.

Egyptians vote for by-elections

CAIRO, Dec. 29 (R) — Loud-speaker vans today toured villages in the Nile Delta urging people to vote in three parliamentary by-elections regarded as a test of President Hosni Mubarak's new style of leadership. The polls were taking place in two areas of the flat farming country of the Delta — about Tigi, on the Nile south of Asyut. Opposition leaders saw the elections as the first test of President Mubarak's pledge to treat the opposition fairly and to avoid the rigging they say has characterised previous ballots.

African nations back out of ties with Israel

TEL AVIV, Dec. 29 (A.P.) — Several African countries have backed out of plans to form diplomatic relations with Israel, because of the Golan Heights annexation, Israel radio reported today. The radio said one of the countries dropped plans to sign a large commercial deal with Israel, while another decided not to encourage follow-up African states to form diplomatic relations with Israel. The radio said the countries had written to Tel Aviv informing the Israelis of their change of mind following Israel's internationally condemned takeover of the Golan on Dec. 14.

Kuwaiti prince arrives in Morocco

RABAT, Dec. 29 (R) — Sheikh Saad Abdullah Al Sabah, crown prince and prime minister of Kuwait, arrived at Marrakesh airport today for a nine-day visit to Morocco, the state radio reported. Sheikh Saad Abdullah is due to spend four days on an official visit during which he is expected to have talks with King Hassan in Marrakesh and political discussions with Moroccan government leaders. He will later spend five days on a private visit, officials said. The Kuwaiti prince was greeted on arrival by Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed and Prime Minister Maati Boushidi. He arrived in Morocco after visiting Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Mauritania.

Kuwait, Syria reportedly agree to end Gulf war; Iran welcomes mediation

DAMASCUS, Dec. 29 (Agencies) — Syria and Kuwait have agreed on a joint effort to end the Iran-Iraq war as part of moves to unite the Arab World against Israel, informed sources said in Damascus today.

Damascus Radio said earlier that an Iranian delegation led by Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati would arrive in Syria tomorrow without giving any reason for the visit.

In Tehran, a top Iranian official said his country would welcome a peacemaking effort by Syrian President Hafez Assad.

The official Iranian news agency quoted Prime Minister Hussein Musavi as saying Syria was a friendly country and Iran "would not disdain" Assad opening discussions.

The sources said, Mr. Assad had also discussed with Saudi leaders during his Gulf tour the need to reconvene an Arab summit conference in the Moroccan city of Fez early next year to discuss Israel's annexation of the Golan and

the Saudi Arabian Middle East peace plan.

The sources said the agreements with Saudi Arabia and Kuwait represented the main outcome of Mr. Assad's week-long tour of seven nations in the Arabian Peninsula to drum up pan-Arab support against the Golan annexation. He returned to Damascus yesterday.

The sources said an early end to the Gulf war would improve Arab and Islamic chances of presenting a solid front in a drive to pressure Israel into rescinding the Golan annexation.

They said Mr. Assad may also tour the countries of Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria and possibly Mauritania between Jan. 1 and 5 in an effort to win their support for the Arab solidarity moves.

The Iranian news agency quoted Mr. Musavi as saying he welcomed a trip by Mr. Assad although Syria has not officially announced he would travel to Tehran.

PLO council ends meeting

DAMASCUS, Dec. 29 (A.P.) — The Palestine Central Council, the PLO's chief policy-making body, today ended a two-day meeting with a condemnation of Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights.

The 60-member council called for a "firm Arab strategy" to confront "imperialist and Zionist plots." The communiqué was issued after discussion of reported Israeli military buildups along the southern Lebanese border, the Golan annexation and the situation in the Middle East including the Oct. 6 assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

A high-ranking Palestinian official, who declined to be named, told the Associated Press the eight groups which make up the PLO had succeeded in resolving their differences over the eight-point Saudi Arabian plan.

Iranians urged to show no mercy towards rebels

BEIRUT, Dec. 29 (A.P.) — Iran's parliament speaker today warned authorities to show no mercy towards dissent groups as Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini asked for more unity among his country's people. Tehran radio reported.

Majlis (parliament) Speaker Ali Akbar Rafsanjani said to remove the threat of leftist urban guerrilla groups from the country there has to be "a psychological state of mind against them." He said after every "crime the groups commit" there tends to be a feeling of sympathy for them among officials.

"They say one has to do something for these young people because they have been blinded," Rafsanjani said. "But then they commit another crime and we see that one cannot show mercy towards the sharp-toothed tiger," he added.

He said this feeling of compassion "puts thorns into the flower of the Iranian revolution." He said these sympathetic attitudes have been the major cause for the expansion of the groups' activities.

Leftist urban guerrillas, headed by the Mujabehdeen Khalki organization, have been blamed for the assassination of more than 1,000 of the country's top officials since the ouster of moderate president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr last June. The latest of these assassinations came yesterday when a Majlis deputy from the central city of Semiran, Mohammad Taqi Beharati, was gunned down in Tehran.

During a dialogue held last night at the World Affairs Council hall, three speakers presented their views under the theme: The NCC Experiment—Pros and Cons. This was followed by a general discussion among the participants, who included government ministers, NCC members, university professors and leading businessmen.

Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber of the University of Jordan, acting as moderator, outlined Jordan's history of parliamentary experience, starting with the 1921 refusal of the British Mandate authorities to countenance elections. Between 1931 and 1946, during the reign of King Abdullah, five legislative councils were elected, until in 1947 Jordan got its first parliament. In 1967, when the terms of deputies then in office expired, they were extended. After one more extension, parliament was dissolved in 1979. Under the law, the terms could not be extended more than twice under occupation.

In his address, Mr. Taher Hikmat, an NCC member and former minister of culture and youth, stated that the NCC experiment is valuable because it fills what would otherwise be a vacuum. But, he said, the body is limited by its consultative quality, since it can only study proposed laws and make recommendations. He pointed out that if the NCC was an elected body, it could act as a real parliament.

Mr. Mahmoud Al Sharif, editor of Al Dostour newspaper, also addressed the group. He said that the assessment of the NCC has to be scientific, and to take into consideration the prevailing conditions in Jordan and in the entire region. "The framework of the NCC has been imposed upon us for political reasons," he said. Since the council operates within certain established legislative lim-



Left to right: Panelists Taher Hikmat, Kamel Abu Jaber and Mahmoud Al Sharif discuss the National Consultative Council experiment at the World Affairs Council here Monday night. (Petra photo).

Political forum sees NCC as precursor to Jordanian democracy

By Suzanne Zuhair-Black
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Dec. 29 — Despite a heated discussion, there was general agreement last night among members of the World Affairs Council on the positive value of the National Consultative Council (NCC). But the council was seen only as the precursor to a democratic political movement in the country.

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its, he noted, the government has the right to take or refuse its recommendations, while the NCC has no power to object.

Comparing the NCC to earlier Jordanian councils, Mr. Sharif expressed his belief that the NCC better represents the "mosaic" of the Jordanian people. He pointed out that the government had chosen members to represent opposition, but not the far left. The system of appointments also did away with the evils of tribalism in elections, he said.

On the other hand, Mr. Sharif said, NCC members have no guaranteed access to information. Some of their recommendations, moreover, may be ignored by the government; and they play no significant role in foreign policy, he said.

During the discussion that followed the three speakers, Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh commented on a number of points that had been raised. In response to one, he explained that the seating in the NCC was arranged according to seniority, and with no intention of avoiding particular groupings. He then posed the question whether the NCC makes good use of the privileges it has been given.

Other participants stressed the need to improve the framework of the NCC, and to give it more power. One NCC member asserted that the government turns down very important suggestions, and that the NCC members choose not to enter into confrontation for fear of the consequences.

One member described the NCC as a "semi-democratic" institution, and said that it will never develop political life unless its consultative law is amended.

University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali joined the discussion, questioning the assumption that Western democracy

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U.S. imposes sanctions against Soviet Union

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (R) — President Reagan said today he had decided on economic sanctions against the Soviet Union designed to "put powerful doubts in the minds of the Polish and Soviet leaders about the continued repression" in Poland.

Mr. Reagan, in a statement being released simultaneously in Washington and in California where he is on holiday, said Soviet leaders for many months had publicly and privately demanded the military crackdown in Poland.

"They now openly endorse the suppression which has ensued," he said.

Noting his appeal last week to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev that basic human rights be restored in Poland, the president said:

"The repression in Poland continues. And President Brezhnev has responded in a manner which makes it clear the Soviet Union does not understand the seriousness of our concern, and its obligations under both the Helsinki final act and the United Nat-

ions charter."

Mr. Reagan said he was ordering the following immediate measures:

- All service by the Soviet airline Aeroflot to the United States will be suspended.
- The Soviet purchasing commission will be closed.
- The issuance or renewal of licences for the export to the Soviet Union of electronic equipment, computers and other high-technology materials is being suspended.
- Negotiations on a new long-term grain agreement is being postponed. Although a date for the talks had not been announced, administration officials had been preparing for the negotiations to be held in mid-February.
- Negotiations on a new U.S.-Soviet maritime agreement are being suspended, and a new regime of port-access controls will be put into effect for all Soviet ships when the current agreement expires on Thursday.
- Licences will be required for export to the Soviet Union of an

expanded list of oil and gas equipment. Issuance of such licences will be suspended. This includes pipelayers.

— U.S.-Soviet exchange agreements coming up for renewal in the near future, including agreements on energy and science and technology, will not be renewed. There will be a complete review of all other U.S.-Soviet exchange agreements.

Mr. Reagan said the United States wanted a constructive and mutually beneficial relationship with the Soviet Union but was prepared to take other measures.

"We intend to maintain a high-level dialogue," he said. "But we are prepared to proceed in whatever direction the Soviet Union decides upon—toward greater mutual restraint and cooperation, or further down a harsh and less rewarding path."

The president said he would be watching the events in Poland in the coming days and weeks and "American decisions will be determined by Soviet actions."

U.S. senator hopeful on ties with Israel

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Dec. 29 (A.P.) — Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, today predicted "a new spirit, a new beginning" in U.S.-Israeli relations that would end the crisis brought on by Israel's recent annexation of the Golan Heights.

Senator Percy, after a three-hour meeting with Prime Minister Menachem Begin, said he had cleared up some misunderstandings, but indicated continuing disapproval of Israel's extending its law to the Golan Heights.

"We came together on many many misunderstandings of the past, and I hope it will characterize the new spirit, the new beginning that we are going to make in this special friendship," he said.

Mr. Percy has been a leading critic of Israel in the Senate. In the past he has called for stiff sanctions against Israel for unilateral actions such as the Golan bill.

The long meeting in Mr. Begin's home, which ran for two hours over schedule, apparently reflected an Israeli attempt to mend fences with the United States.

The Reagan administration suspended the recently signed

agreement on strategic cooperation, which prompted Mr. Begin to launch a vehement attack on the U.S.

Mr. Percy said the talk with the Israeli leader centred on Lebanon, the Golan annexation, and the autonomy negotiations with

Percy arrives here today

AMMAN, Dec. 29 (Petra) — Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, will arrive here tomorrow for a four-day visit to Jordan during which he will meet with several senior Jordanian officials. Senator Percy will also visit several tourist and historic sites in the country. His visit to Jordan is part of the tour he is currently making to the area.

Egypt aimed at giving limited self-government to the 1.3 million Palestinian Arabs in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The senator said he "frankly

expressed myself" on his annexation law, indicating that he may have reiterated American outrage over Mr. Begin's surprise move on Dec. 14.

Mr. Percy spent most of the day touring Israel's northern border with Lebanon, reviewing the situation in the area where a U.S.-sponsored ceasefire ended two weeks of bitter cross-border fighting between Israel and Palestinian forces last July.

Mr. Percy was accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Meir, who indicated a difference of opinion on the role of Saudi Arabia in achieving the ceasefire.

Mr. Ben-Meir told Mr. Percy that the Palestinians agreed to the truce only because they were on the verge of collapsing under heavy Israeli blows, Israel radio reported.

But Mr. Percy said the Saudi role was crucial.

Mr. Percy refused to meet with Lebanese militia leader Maj. Saad Haddad whose Israeli-backed troops control a six-mile enclave along the Israeli border.

Lawyers of alleged Sadat's assassins fired

CAIRO, Dec. 29 (R) — A military court trying the alleged assassins of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today dismissed all the defence lawyers after they had walked out, military sources said.

It decided to replace the lawyers acting for 24 defendants accused of involvement in the killing of Mr. Sadat at a military parade on Oct. 6, they said.

The lawyers told a Cairo press conference they had withdrawn in protest against the conduct of the trial and asked for a meeting with President Hosni Mubarak.

The military sources said the court considered the walk-out a violation of military judicial procedure and ordered the lawyers to hand over all case files to the military prosecutor's office.

The court said it would ask the bar association to provide new lawyers for the defendants. It adjourned the trial to Jan. 5.

Abdul Halim Ramadan, a lawyer acting for the chief defendant, Lt. Khaled Al Istambouli, told reporters that 20 defence lawyers had withdrawn from the case and had been fined 50 Egyptian pounds (\$60) by the court.

He said the accused had not been receiving a fair trial and that the court had turned down repeated defence requests to have certain defence witnesses called.

The witnesses whose appearance had been requested by the defence included Jihan Sadat, widow of the late president, former foreign ministers Ismail Fahmy and Mohammad Ibrahim Kamel, journalist Mohammad Sheikh and Muslim theologian Sheikh Salah Abu Ismail, he said.

Apart from Mrs. Sadat, they were critics of Mr. Sadat's policies, particularly his peace with Israel.

Arabs face trial of strength with Israel in 1982 amid hopes and uncertainty

By Paul Eedle
Reuters

BEIRUT, Dec. 29 — The Arab World starts 1982 deeply divided and facing a trial of strength with Israel that could make or mar prospects for peace in the Middle East.

The immediate crisis is caused by Israel's sudden decision to annex the strategic Golan Heights, taken from Syria in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

But Arab diplomatic sources say the annexation is only one round in an Arab-Israeli struggle that will reach a climax in less than four months time.

By April 25 next year Israel is due to give back to Egypt the last section of the occupied Sinai desert and the 1979 peace treaty between the two countries will then have run its course, except for deadlocked talks on Palestinian "autonomy."

How much influence the Arabs are able to wield is likely to depend on how successfully they handle the present conflict over the Golan Heights, the sources say.

effective international action against Israel, they will have to achieve two goals.

First, if they want practical steps by the Security Council, they will have to win over the United States, which has always voted against imposing sanctions on Israel.

Second, if they are to take joint action as Arabs, the governments of the Arab World will have to settle their own internal differences.

These were so sharp last month that an Arab summit conference in Morocco broke up after only one session.

Reports from Reuters correspondents around the Middle East indicate some rays of hope for the Arab states, but much uncertainty.

In Jeddah, diplomats said a hastily-arranged visit by Syrian President Hafez Al Assad last week seemed to have paved the way for a reconciliation between Syria and Saudi Arabia, an essential move if the Arabs are to work together.

Last month's summit in Fez collapsed because of Syrian and other Arab opposition to a Saudi plan for ending the 33-year-old Arab-Israeli conflict.

The eight-point plan called for an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital but also implicitly recognised Israel's right to exist.

Some Arabs and several West European governments saw the plan as a workable basis for replacing the Egyptian-Israeli peace process.

President Assad was one of several heads of state who did not attend the Fez summit.

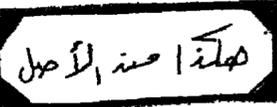
But after Israel annexed the Golan Heights, Mr. Assad flew to Riyadh, and Saudi leaders gave Syria swift and unreserved support. They warned that war would be the only alternative "if Israel aborted all possibilities for a just peace."

News analysis

The extent and details of the reconciliation remained unclear.

There was no immediate indication, for instance, whether Saudi backing for Syria over the Golan Heights was being traded for Damascus toning down its objections to the Saudi peace plan, which might then gain a new lease of life.

There was less doubt about Syria's aims. A Kuwaiti minister disclosed that Damascus was campaigning for an early Arab summit con-



NATIONAL

National Archives Week starts today

AMMAN, Dec. 29 (Petra) — Jordan's third national archives week starts throughout the kingdom tomorrow.

The celebration, which continues until Jan. 6, coincides with the start of 1982, proclaimed by the Ministry of Culture and Youth as National Culture Year, according to Dr. Ahmad Sharkas, director general of the Department of National Libraries,

Documentation and Archives, who is also chairman of the Arab regional documentation council.

The National Archives Week here was organised in response to a call from the International Council of Archives. The first week was celebrated in 1979 and the second was observed last December.

Dr. Sharkas said the celebration this year will provide an "opp-

portunity in which the progress we have made in record management and Archives administration during the last year will be reviewed."

"We hope that this occasion would draw attention to the importance of Archives in national life," he added.

Dr. Sharkas said that the "value of Archives is not restricted to administrative and legal aspects alone, but extends beyond that to

assert the cultural identity, pride, and dignity of nations and peoples and to act as an instrument for planning and development."

He pointed out that in the last year his department cooperated with several organisations in developing specialised archival collections and developing the department's premises and providing the building with personnel and equipment.

The department has also sent several young Jordanians abroad for technical specialisation in Archives, he added.

Fifteen persons, including three women, have been sent to the Arab Archivists Institute in Baghdad for two years of training, he said.

The department also arranged training opportunity for five Jordanians in a five-week course for paper restoration, which was organised by the Regional Arab Council of Archives (ARBICA) in cooperation with the regional office for the preservation of cultural property in Baghdad, he said.

It also supervised a lengthy appraisal process in the various government departments to decide which records had to be kept for their cultural or historical value and which had to be destroyed, he added.

Dr. Sharkas said that his department participated in organising the Harvard University Semitic Museum's exhibition opened by Her Majesty Queen Noor in Aqaba last May. The exhibition was then transferred to Amman.

The department also participated in joint efforts with Jordan Television, the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (the Al al-Bayt Foundation), the Jordan National Geographic Centre, the Armed Forces Moral Guidance Directorate and Yarmouk University, he said.

Dr. Sharkas praised the efforts of the University of Jordan's Manuscripts and Archives Centre, the Yarmouk University Jordanian Studies Centre, and the Geographic Centre. He also praised the Moral Guidance Directorate for its role in monitoring and documenting photographs and archival material. He also praised the efforts made by several other official organisations for introducing and adopting modern documentation methods.

On the international level, Jordan is a member of the Inter-

national Council of Archives (ICA) and the Jordanian delegate is an executive committee member. His election to the council was sponsored by the Third World countries in view of Jordan's chairmanship of the ICA Arab Regional Branch, he said.

Reviewing the archival collections at his department, Dr. Sharkas said first comes the Hasbemi collection, which includes documents dating back to the Great Arab Revolt and to the early years of the Emirate of Transjordan. Some of these documents are in the form of letters by the late King Abdullah and the late Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali. The set also includes old and rare photographs of the Hasbemi family and the country's founding fathers. The set also includes documents and photographs of the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne and commemorative memorabilia of the occasion. It also includes the collection of the late prime minister Ibrahim Hashem.

It also includes the Mirza family collection, which has several files containing rare documents belonging to the late Mirza Pasha, the commander of cavalry in the first years of Transjordan. The collection also contains documents and photographs of the last decade of the Ottoman era and reflects the style of life in greater Syria and Hijaz. Many of these documents are in Turkish, and they are now being translated into Arabic. The set also contains photographs and pictures contributed by Mr. Wasfi Mirza, member of the Upper House of Parliament.

Dr. Sharkas said that his department also has microfilms of documents of the Al Aqsa Holy Mosque, discovered recently in the mosque and dating back to the Mameluke era.

This year, the department received two important collections. The first came from the Semitic Museum at Harvard University. It includes pictures dating back some 100 years ago of various sites of Jordan and have great documentary and aesthetic value. The second collection, was obtained from the Netherlands and includes pictures of Jordan and Palestine in particular and the Arab World in general and dates back to the period 1900 to 1927.

Dr. Sharkas explained that indexing and arrangement of these photographs is currently taking

place in preparation for placing them under the disposal of researchers.

Dr. Sharkas said the National Archives Week includes an exhibition Wednesday under the auspices of the Minister of Culture and Youth, entitled "Cities, Past and Present." Rare photographs will be shown, some of them taken some 100 years ago, while others were taken from the air during World War I.

The exhibition is organised in cooperation with the Jordanian

National Geographic Centre, and will be held at the Haya Arts Centre as of 4.00 p.m. tomorrow and continue until Jan. 6, 1982. The exhibition will then tour the various parts of the country.

Dr. Sharkas added that within the week, a seminar on archives will be held in which several experts from Jordan and other Arab countries will participate. One or more lectures will be delivered on national archives, and a campaign through the various Jordanian information media, will be carried out. Posters will be distributed to assert the significance of archives and their role in the lives of nations and peoples.

Speaking about the aspirations of his department, Dr. Sharkas said that his department has prepared a plan for developing and supporting regional and international cooperation programmes regarding the exchange of documents and archives, particularly the retrieving of immigrant documents.

The department is also about to begin planning and constructing a suitable building to house documents. JD 3 million has been allocated for the construction which will house archives, documentation and libraries. It will be completed within the current five-year development plan.



The late King Hussein Ibn Ali (right) arrives in Amman in 1924. Behind him is then-prime minister Hassan Khaled Abdul Huda. The uniformed officer is Arab Legion Commander Frederick Peake Pasha. The late King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein is seen at far left.



A cavalry company of the Arab Legion, led by Wasfi Mirza, leaves camp to embark on a desert patrol in 1940.



Prince Zaid Ibn Al Hussein, deputy commander of the Northern Arab Army and other regulars inspect an Austrian field gun captured from the Ottoman Turks during the battle of Fafleh on Jan. 25, 1917.



Triumphal entrance of Sharifian troops into Aqaba, under the command of Sharif Nasser Ibn Ali, on July 6, 1917.

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NATIONAL

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Detergent price drops

AMMAN, Dec. 29 (Petra) — Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub has issued a defence order fixing the price of the locally produced Super White detergent at 850 fils for a 180-gramme packet. The defence order excludes the military and civil servants' consumer corporations, which will remain subject to contracts earlier concluded. The new fixing represents a reduction in the price of the packet.

Imported lamb supply interrupted

AMMAN, Dec. 29 (Petra) — The Supply Ministry has decided to stop distribution of imported fresh lamb meat from Jan. 1, 1982 until Jan. 10, 1982 because East European countries in this period stop exports due to the Christmas and New Year celebrations. An official at the ministry said the ministry has taken some measures to provide the lamb during this period, and will offer for sale large quantities of various types of frozen meat, in addition to fish, chicken and turkey.

New English curriculum proposed

AMMAN, Dec. 29 (Petra) — The educational council, at a meeting this evening under Education Minister Sa'ad Al Tal, discussed working paper prepared by the English Language branch at the schools directorate on a new English curriculum for the preparatory school stage. The council requested further study of the course of study currently followed, which has been in force since 1975, and the drafting of a new outline curriculum for this stage, in the light of which new textbooks could be written.

Yarmouk U. programmes go south

IRBID, Dec. 29 (Petra) — Yarmouk University's continuing education and community service department will begin a training course for Wadi Musa Municipality tourist guides on Saturday, and a course in banking affairs at the Central Bank of Jordan's Aqaba branch on Sunday. Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran will open these two courses, which express the university's policy of interaction with the local community and its efforts to develop and advance it.

Yarmouk to get DM 1 million

AMMAN, Dec. 29 (J.T.) — Al Ra'i newspaper reported today that the German government will contribute DM 1 million for the establishment of a centre for teaching aids at Yarmouk University.

New passports to be printed in U.K.

AMMAN, Dec. 29 (J.T.) — Al Ra'i newspaper reported today under for printing half a million new passports, of the same design as those currently used, has been awarded to a British company which specialises in printing passports. Passport Department Director General Mohammad Al Qudah is expected to leave for London in the middle of January in order to supervise the printing of the passports, the paper said.

Budget to bounce back to cabinet

AMMAN, Dec. 29 (J.T.) — National Consultative Council (NCC) Secretary General Adnan Ba'youm has stated that the 1982 budget will be referred to the cabinet today after its approval by the NCC. Al Ra'i newspaper reported today. Mr. Ba'youm added that the budget will later be referred to the royal court to be signed by His Majesty King Hussein.

NCC board approves new budget

AMMAN, Dec. 29 (Petra) — The board of directors of the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) meeting today under ACC Director General Sami Al Sunna, approved the 1982 general budget of the corporation, and loans totalling JD 181,355 to finance several projects. Loans given by the corporation this year totalled JD 7,296,600, compared to JD 4,855,000 in 1980. Most of the loans were given for irrigation purposes and for developing animal wealth. The corporation expects its loans to grow to JD 8 million in 1982.

NCC role discussed

Continued from page 1

The best system for the country, he suggested that Jordan turn to people and its history for a source of inspiration.

He also suggested that the 60 NCC members should engage in an open dialogue. This, in itself, said, could put the government in embarrassing positions, and might force it to resign.

In answer to Dr. Majali's suggestion that other alternatives be sought, one member pointed out that the country itself had chosen democracy. But nevertheless, it could be only one of many possibilities to be considered, this member said.

Dr. Adawiyya Al Alawi called, NCC member, for more guidance from the council's leadership. She complained that members do not know who they represent.

Also tackled was the subject of suspension of elections in the country, its reasons and its repercussions. Different frameworks for elections were suggested.

Mr. Nasouh Al Majali called the NCC an experiment one of training in expression, and a forum for dialogue. He termed it an alternative to democracy, and a preparation for it.

Abu Odeh, later expressed dissatisfaction with the assessment made during the session. He called for scientific and statistical research into the NCC.

This, he explained to the Jordan Times, should cover attendance, number of speakers, government response and the number of initiatives. "Hardly any research has been done," he continued.

Abu Odeh meets French team

AMMAN, Dec. 29 (Petra) — Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh met at the World Affairs Council today with a delegation from the French-American friendship society currently visiting Jordan.

During the meeting, Mr. Abu Odeh made a detailed review of the situation in the Middle East and Jordan's clear position towards the Palestine issue. He also explained the developments that have taken place in the last 34 years.

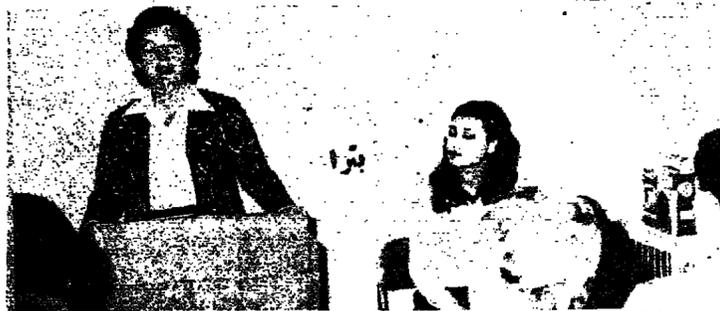
Mr. Abu Odeh also explained to the delegation the dimensions of Israel's policy and tactics aimed at achieving its expansionist goals at the expense of Arab lands. He asserted that a just and comprehensive peace in the area cannot be achieved while Israel persists in its present policy, as represented in the annexation of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights and demographic changes in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Abu Odeh also asserted that the current military imbalance in Israel's favour is the reason behind Israel's growing appetite for expansion and aggression.

The information minister explained that the Arabs' openness to the world, represented by the United Nations, Europe and international organisations, is intended to rectify the relationship between the opposing sides, so they can attain a balanced peace. He said the inability of any of these parties to help make the proper adjustments would lead to a further deterioration in the area, at the expense of peace and justice. "Because of this, we regret the French position as recently expressed," he said.

Mr. Abu Odeh said in conclusion that Israel is creating problems for the whole world, and not for the Arabs alone. "Israel is wrong to believe that this situation can continue forever," he said, "because it is easy for a state to employ its military superiority in aggression, but it is impossible for the other side to accept the continuation of this aggression."

The Paris-based French-American friendship society counts Frenchmen among its members. It is headed by Mr. Jacques Chaban-Delmas. The president of the French Republic is the honorary chairman of the society.



Minister of Social Development in'am Al Mufti speaks at the opening of a centre for the mentally handicapped in Salt Tuesday (Petra photo)

Centres for the retarded open in Amman, Salt

AMMAN, Dec. 29 (Petra) — Minister of Social Development in'am Al Mufti today opened a centre for the mentally retarded in eastern Amman.

In her address at the ceremony, Mrs. Mufti said the ministry is beginning to apply a "pioneering experiment to activate social work." The new step, she said, is the definition of a certain geographic area for the new centre to serve. The area includes a limited number of families, and the centre will employ specialised social workers for field work. These will help the inhabitants of the area and study their problems on the spot, she said.

Mrs. Mufti added that the ministry plans to make needy families productive ones by training their members in trade and providing them with employment opportunities.

One of the inhabitants of the area also made a speech on behalf of the residents of the centre. The guardians of the centre's residents have noticed a positive change in the attitude of their children, the speaker said, thanks to the efforts of those caring for them.

Mrs. Mufti also opened today another centre for the mentally retarded, in Salt. Speaking there, she affirmed the significance of cooperation between the public and private sectors to help the mentally retarded, so that they can become productive members of society.

Mrs. Mufti also asserted the significance of the family's role in caring for their retarded children and developing their capabilities.

One of the parents of the residents of the centre made a speech thanking the government for its continuous efforts in caring for and rehabilitating the retarded.

Today's Weather

It will be fair to partly cloudy, with light and variable winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	5	14
Aqaba	9	22
Deserts	3	16
Jordan Valley	10	21

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 13, Aqaba 20. Humidity readings: Amman 47 per cent, Aqaba 45 per cent.

FURNISHED STUDIO APARTMENT

A furnished apartment, with central heating and a private telephone.

Location: University Road, 100 metres from Al Ra'i newspaper (Jordan Times). Apartment located in Panorama restaurant building. Please call tel. 64037

JD 4m job for school expansion



AMMAN, Dec. 29 (Petra) — Four agreements with a total value of JD 4 million were signed at the Education Ministry today, to build and expand four schools within the third educational project. The

World Bank is participating the project by paying 50 per cent of its cost.

The first and second agreements stipulate the expansion of two secondary girls' schools, in

Aqaba and Ma'an, at a cost of JD 1.8 million. The third and fourth agreements concern the construction of two comprehensive schools, in Jerash District and in Irbid Governorate, at a cost of JD 2.3 million.

Yarmouk faculty to grow through Omaha connection

OMAHA, Nebraska, Dec. 29 (A.P.) — The University of Nebraska (N.U.) College of Pharmacy and Yarmouk University in Irbid, Jordan, have signed an agreement that will allow Jordanian students and teachers to study in Omaha.

Dr. Sidney Stobs, a spokesman for the N.U. College of Pharmacy, said a major objective of the cooperative research and training agreement is to help Yarmouk improve its faculty and curriculum. "Yarmouk University is fairly new, so the students are currently in pre-pharmacy" years of study, Dr. Stobs said in a news release issued yesterday. "Our college will be expected to exert a strong influence in the development of the Jordanian school's curriculum and faculty."

He said some qualified students from Yarmouk will be admitted to graduate pharmacy programme at Nebraska, and said that at some point there could be an exchange of undergraduate students.

Yarmouk will pay costs of travel and living expenses for its students and teachers, and for Nebraska faculty members who go to Jordan to lecture.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- Paintings by French "neo-realists", at the Jordan National Gallery.
- Handicrafts exhibition by the Regional Centre for the Rehabilitation of the Blind, at the centre's headquarters in Shmeisani, opposite the administrative headquarters of the Civil Service Consumer Corporation.
- The Department of National Libraries, Documentation and Archives, in cooperation with the Jordan National Geographic Centre, presents a photographic exhibition entitled "Our Cities Between the Past and the Present." Opening at 4 p.m., at the Haya Arts Centre.

HAPPY 1982



New Year's Eve Gala Dinner at Royal Restaurant (Rooftop)

A wellcome Champagne Cocktail
Special Cotillon bag for fun
Four course Menu with wines
Melia's surprise dessert with Champagne

Live Band
Spanish Flamenco show
Midnight 12 grapes of Good Luck
Spanish breakfast for those who will stay until sunrise
Many presents but The jackpot
"One week in Spain" for the lucky couple

Price: JD 30 per person includes a glass of wine with each course

New Year's Disco A 'Go-Go' at Al Yarmouk Restaurant (Ground floor)

First drink on the house
Special Cotillon bag for fun
A buffet with a variety of Oriental & Spanish Specialties. Presents Tombola
Price: JD 15 per person

For Reservation Tel. 65121-4 ask for Mr. Emilio Balduque.

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What's in Newsweek?

MAN OF THE YEAR: Poland's Lech Walesa is named by Time.

In Newsweek you'll find independent and authoritative journalism.
Information you can trust on world events that matter to you.
To be honestly informed find out what's in Newsweek — out today.

You can believe what you read in Newsweek.

POSITION VACANT

Person to be answerable to director, and to follow up purchasing on international market, is sought. Candidate must be highly motivated and capable of keeping and managing records tidily and long-term. Technical background represents an advantage, but not absolutely essential. Good knowledge of English and working experience in Western Europe will be favourably viewed.

Applications in English handwriting, giving full previous experience and qualifications, together with a passport photograph, should be addressed to P.O. Box 35024 Amman. Envelope should be marked "PURCHASING".

كلمة من الامم المتحدة



SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

Mechanising the postal service

By Dr. Awn Rifai

In many parts of the world, the Christmas and New Year festive season is usually marked by a sharp increase in the volume of mail handled by the post offices. Although it is only seasonal, the delay in the mail delivery is a problem that plagues specialists all year round.

The last few years have witnessed an increase in the utilisation of electronic equipment for the transmission and reception of information and data. Despite the prosperity of this means of communication, the need for conveying information via the traditional postal service will remain for a considerable time to come. The gaps in the present system of handling the mail can be bridged by the application of electronic and mechanical technology.

The present postal service is convenient and relatively cheap compared with the up-to-date all-electronic communication systems. In

order to speed up the collection and delivery of the letters some radical changes have to be introduced. Some countries have already adopted a modern mechanised process for this purpose. After the collection of the mail from the letter-boxes, it is despatched to a central station where it is placed in a machine to separate letters from other items. A second machine checks stamps and postal information, and turns the envelope in a proper position for feeding into a special typing machine. The operator types an invisible code on the envelope according to the addressee's postal code. The delivery machine reads the code and channels the letter to the appropriate bin after cancelling the stamp. The bins are then sent to the local stations for delivery.

One of the operations which consume a considerable time is that of isolating the letters from the bulk of the mail, which

comes in a variety of items and sizes. The letters can be separated by passing the mail through combs of specified shapes and spacings, or by aerodynamic separation, such as placing the mail in rotating drums, or by placing all the items on leaning conveyor belts of high-friction surface to hold the letters while the parcels drop off.

Some specialists have proposed the use of the addressee's telephone number as a code on the envelope instead of the postal code. This is believed to save some effort since the telephone number is more familiar than the postal code and can be easily checked in the telephone directory if the need arises. Being totally numerical, it has an inherent protection against errors, as is included in the telephone communications system. However, this idea involves some disadvantages since the telephone number is more difficult to rec-

ognize than the written address and thus unsuitable for manual sorting. It also falls short of catering for the addresser who does not have a telephone, in which case a phoney code has to be supplied.

The mechanical cancellation of the stamps can be achieved by including a special phosphoric ink in the production of the stamp. This ink can be detected by ultraviolet rays, and the machine can take action accordingly. In case no stamp is affixed onto the envelope, a special written code can be inserted. The handling of the letters can be speeded up if the envelopes have a unified system of standard shapes, sizes, and preferably colours as well.

The post office in Jordan is providing a reasonably good service in the delivery of the mail. But in the near future, it might have to incorporate some mechanisation in its system, in order to cope with the increasing volume of the mail.

A pen-pal for Cassandra

Dear Jordan Times,

My name is Cassandra Pair, and I am a sophomore student attending high school in the United States. The reason I am writing this letter, is because I am interested in having a pen-pal from your country. I have studied your country a little, from the information I received, from the Jordan Embassy, here in the United States.

I would like my pen-pal to be around the age of 15-20 years of age if possible, and he or she can be interested in anything he or she likes two pen-pals to talk about. I

know this will not be hard for I live in Washington, D.C. known as the nation's capital you can believe me, that I go on here to talk about, to one excited for hours. If you help me in accomplishing this I will be very grateful.

Thank you very much for your advice, and understanding.

Yours Sincerely

Cassandra Pair
3105 Berry Road, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20018

Reagan needs a Mideast policy

By Lord Caradon

For a decade and a half delay has been the curse of the Middle East. But now after so many years of confusion four conclusions are widely accepted and are indeed clear enough to everyone.

First, there can be no peace unless there is a settlement of the problem of the future of the Palestinians, who want a country, a government and a capital of their own. That is the fundamental unresolved issue.

Second, there is no possibility that the Israelis and the Arabs will reach a settlement on the Palestinian problem together on their own. As the Israeli annexation of Palestinian land proceeds apace the two are more opposed than ever.

Third, there must therefore be an independent international initiative, a plan which neither side could propose but which both can eventually accept.

Fourth, the greatest responsibility in the search for a comprehensive settlement now rests with the United States. Success and failure will very largely depend on whether the United States will now at last promote a positive and fair policy.

The first three of these propositions are now so generally accepted that it will be well to concentrate on the fourth — on the decisive role of the United States.

What part has the United States played — particularly since the arrival of the Reagan administration? And what chance is there that the United States will now adopt a new positive Middle East policy?

From the first the Reagan administration made it plain that it regarded the Middle East situation mainly as a further field for fierce confrontation with the Soviet Union.

The interests of the Middle East peoples were secondary and subordinate. Israel as America's essential ally against the Soviet Union must be encouraged and strengthened by massive supplies of funds and arms, even after armed attacks on its neighbours and even after declaring policies of annexation of occupied territories. The special position of Israel as an ally against the Soviet Union was enshrined in the recent memorandum of strategic cooperation (a role and function for Israel strongly opposed by many Israelis including former foreign minister Abba Eban). Arab states — particularly Egypt and Oman — were also to be won over by supplies of arms and prospects of military cooperation — a policy exemplified and illustrated by pictures in the press of military exercises with American planes flying from the United States to drop bombs in the Western Desert of Egypt.

Such aggressive and provocative policies have failed. In attempting to confront the Soviet Union the United States has contributed to the very situation it feared. It has not made the Arab states and the wider world of Islam its allies against the Soviet Union.

On the contrary, it has strengthened Soviet influence. Now Soviet influence is stronger in the Middle East than when the Reagan administration started its policies of military confrontation. Even moderate states have sought to hedge their bets by closer association with Moscow.

It is worth noting in this connection that while the Soviet Union welcomes Arab approaches (and, like the United States, is ready and eager to search for support by supplying arms) it has not in the Arab-Israeli dispute matched the public belligerence of the Americans. Ever since the Soviet Union voted for Resolution 242 in the United Nations Security Council in 1967 it has advocated an international settlement in accordance with the principles of the unanimous Security Council Resolution including particularly the call on Israel to withdraw from occupied territories, together with the right of every state in the area "to live in peace within secure and recognised boundaries."

I like to remember that Vice-President Kuznetsov of the Soviet Union has sent me subsequent messages that "our Resolution is still doing well."

It is interesting moreover recall that the Camp David accords specifically confirmed the poses of Resolution 242 "in its parts," purposes which are in direct contradiction to the Israeli leaders' declared intention to annex East Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza, and the Syrian Golan Heights as well.

So it is that the present situation remains with the two contending sides still in hopeless deadlock, the United States still supporting an international settlement, the U.S. States persisting in advocating military confrontation, with the ger of a vast conflict coming near.

But I am optimistic enough to believe that the United States change as ignorance and prejudice diminish and as President Reagan better understands the danger and the opportunities, and that a result the hope of a comprehensive peace will be realised with the Palestinians free and Israel secure, one dependent on the other. That is indeed a brave pronouncement. But the creative is so dreadful for all concerned, especially for the Israelis as well as for the Palestinians, that we must look and hope and work for such a salvation.

Already there have been initiatives, small maybe, but nonetheless encouraging, in the direction.

The only solution to achieve peace in the Middle East is to have the Palestinians their land back and have the right to decide their own future their own homeland. As is, there is no possibility reach a settlement between the Israelis and Arab.

Late last month President Reagan was reported to have affirmed an earlier pledge to support a united Jerusalem under Israeli sovereignty. Such a policy regard to East Jerusalem would surely alienate every Arab and every Muslim. But that is not what was said. It was a White House "clarification" saying that the future of Jerusalem is to be determined through negotiation.

Again in the recent U.S.-Israel accord it is stated that it is intended for defensive purposes against Soviet threat and "is not directed at any state or group of states in the region". Another indication of American anxiety to take sides against the Arabs.

Such explanations and evasions do not solve any and do not remove Arab fears and suspicions. Nor do they indicate that the United States is prepared to stand and support a policy. They do however sensitively not to prejudice or prevent a comprehensive settlement on the lines proposed by the open in the Venice Declaration and by the Saudis in Crown Prince Fahd's eight-point peace plan.

It is dangerously late, and may have to wait yet again till April when the remaining territory is due for return. In the meanwhile, Israeli policies of exaction and intimidation are pressed so far that it is difficult to see how eventual conflict on a global scale, perhaps involving wider war, can be avoided, now dreadfully short.

Unanimous votes in the United Nations and other international bodies pointed the way to a balanced settlement, with Palestinian determination on one side and Israeli security on the other backed by international guarantees. There is no other way lasting peace.

Perhaps there is still time to save the situation. But a stage has been reached when the good and constructive proposals of others will not be enough. So much now depends on whether the United States of America has the courage and the will to act, to stop the drift, to turn international intimidation to national emancipation, to take lead for understanding and equality and justice and peace.

— Arab News

A crying need

IN THE OLD days when caravans roamed the desert, beset by brigands and sandstorms, a letter used to take a matter of five days to be delivered from Baghdad, for instance, to the person of the addressee in Amman.

We have come a long way since those days; but still, with safer roads and faster means of travel, it is not unheard of for a letter to take longer than that in the mail, or to be delivered to the wrong post office box.

The need for a more efficient postal service in Jordan, and for improved telecommunications, cannot be over-emphasised. The benefits that would be gained by such an improved service are immense. To mention but a few examples, bills can be paid by mail, passport dealings can be conducted by post, messages can be conveyed through available and functional telephones, and consequently the process of economic development can be speeded up.

This would not only diminish queues in government departments the country over. It would reduce government and private fuel and transport costs, and probably spare a lot of lives and souls by easing traffic jams and consequently accidents.

We are appreciative of the government's efforts towards increasing efficiency, and we are aware that these efforts are sometimes handicapped by shortages of funds, but there are ways of increasing efficiency while at the same time reducing costs. Some of them, such as a computerised system, require large initial capital outlay, but others do not.

For instance, post office employees may brag that no one ever takes longer than a quarter of an hour to despatch a registered letter; but it really could take a great deal less. Telephone operators ought to be more courteous to callers who must go through them in order to contact a city or town that cannot be reached by direct dial.

More telephones are needed, and they can no longer be regarded as a luxury but as a necessity.

A good and efficient system of post, communications and transport is itself a necessity for the economic growth of a developing nation, and as a reflection of the level of development this country has reached. Jordan has done better than many countries under the circumstances; but more is needed.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Budget objectives

AL RA'I: The National Consultative Council (NCC) yesterday approved the 1982 budget draft law unanimously. This means that the NCC members have effectively approved the basics of the budget which include strengthening our armed forces — a major pillar of the Arab intrinsic strength — and supporting our people in Jerusalem and the occupied territories, boosting Jordan's economic and social development and seriously working to provide adequate food supplies for our people. The approval of the budget is the first step towards implementing it. This is the joint responsibility of the government and the people.

It is the responsibility of the government and the people to step up the quality and quantity of production, improve the standard of service, enhance national solidarity and develop creative thought and work. This responsibility is a continuous duty which speaks of loyalty and good citizenship. It is the cornerstone on which the government depends to carry out its national and pan-Arab duties.

His Majesty King Hussein will always remain the shining example to be followed by all Jordanians. Our Jordanian family will continue the march behind the King to carry out its national and pan-Arab duties.

A wise budget

AL DUSTOUR: The National Consultative Council (NCC) approved the 1982 budget draft law unanimously yesterday. This unanimous approval comes as a result of the NCC members' satisfaction with the draft law following a constructive dialogue with the members of the Jordanian government. They were convinced that the new budget guarantees the implementation of all the ambitious projects contained in the five-year development plan and providing all the services needed by the citizens in view of the economic development and social changes witnessed by Jordan.

The discussions which took place during the NCC session showed the government's concern not to increase the burdens of the Jordanian citizens by committing itself to continue subsidising food supplies and by not increasing electricity and public transport prices. They also proved that the government is eager to ease down inflation and to provide the people with more services like health insurance and modernised administration and the implementation of some projects to develop south.

We join the NCC members in thanking the government and praising its wise policy in preparing the budget on time and in dealing with all the issues for the benefit of the citizens. We also thank the government for its eagerness to strengthen Jordan's political, economic and military situation. We also hope that the new budget will be the beginning of another stage of progress and prosperity.

Problems of rapid growth

By Dr. Ried Tabbarah, Chief of the Population Division at the United Nations Economic Commission for West Asia.

Cities in the Arab World are among the fastest growing in the world. In 1980 they grew by 5 per cent compared with 4 per cent in the developing countries as a whole and only 1 per cent in the developed world. Cities in the Asian Arab countries which are the most affected by the oil boom are growing even faster, by as much as 6 per cent. At this rate cities double in size every 12 years.

Part of this growth is due to natural increase — the excess of births over deaths — which is one of the highest in the world. But in at least half the Arab countries migration exceeded natural growth. A major part of the migrants come from neighbouring Arab countries, accounting for more than 50 per cent of the total workforce in the major oil-exporting countries. In Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, this figure is as high as 85 per cent.

On the other hand, labour-exporting countries like Jordan, Lebanon and Yemen have about 35 per cent of their workforce abroad, mostly in the Gulf States. Because of this tremendous exodus these countries have been forced to import workers from neighbouring countries as well as Asian countries like Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and the Philippines.

There are several reasons for this unusual mobility. Historically, the region has always harboured very mobile populations — nomads on the move, seafaring Phoenicians, trading and conquering Arabs and so on. Politically, the region is one of the most unstable in the world, a situation which inevitably produced waves of forced migration — Palestinians, Lebanese and others.

But the most important cause of the present high mobility of Arabs is economic: the wide variation in economic growth and opportunities between oil-rich and oil-poor countries and between the urban and rural areas of individual countries. These differences reflect the peculiar experience of Arab development.

The oil-exporting Arab countries and, to some extent, the Arab World as a whole, are developing with a relative abundance of financial resources.

The management of these resources, together with a rapid increase in imports, biased the development process towards the tertiary sector — services related to banking and investment, to trade and commerce and to tourism activities.

Since these services tend naturally to concentrate in the major cities, where airports and activities of government are located, the economic boom that ensued was generally concentrated in the capital cities.

Even when manufacturing activities did develop, it was uneconomical to locate them farther than the outskirts of these capital cities, particularly in view of the general absence of effective population distribution and regional development policies. As a result, capital cities in the region grew rapidly to dominating size.

A very simple index of the primacy of these cities is the proportion of the total urban population living in the major agglomerations. For the Asian Arab countries most affected by the oil boom, this index is almost invariably higher than 50 per cent. Egypt and Syria are exceptions but only because they have "dual primacy" — two geographically separated primate cities. Only

Saudi Arabia and Yemen offer genuine exceptions.

Such rates of growth have put immense pressure on the "physical infrastructure" of Arab cities. There is hardly an Arab city where electricity cuts are not common and water shortages are not chronic. While some Arab cities are relatively clean, garbage and sewage disposal systems are generally antiquated, often resulting in land, river or sea pollution.

While in most of the Gulf countries major cities have an over-capacity of roads, other Arab cities, such as Cairo, Beirut and Damascus, have become hopelessly overcrowded, and there are several instances where communication systems have indeed deteriorated.

On the social level, the experience of Arab cities has been more varied. Oil-rich countries like Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, whose migrants are mostly from Arab countries, have traditionally been of higher educational and social levels than the native population. The effect of their relatively high numbers was to accelerate considerably the process of modernisation in the receiving cities.

Outside the oil-rich countries some cities have become "ruralised" — a phenomenon most apparent in cities like Beirut, Cairo and Damascus. Here, migrants unprepared for city life have tended to maintain their low health and educational standards.

They begin to ruralise the city faster than the city is capable of urbanising them. Although it would not be possible to develop a uniform policy for the Arab World to promote a more rational urbanisation process, certain general principles may be applied.

For the oil-producing countries where the large majority of the native population has already become urban, solutions must generally be found in better and more intensive use of the local labour force.

In immigration policies there must be greater dependence on the ethnically more homogeneous Arab labour force, a more liberal naturalisation policy especially for Arab immigrants and the general harmonisation and "humanisation" of international migration flows through bilateral and multilateral agreements.

In the case of non-oil-producing countries, even though urbanisation is an inevitable, and probably also a desirable, aspect of development, there is a general need to moderate the growth of the capital cities.

This can be done in several ways: by a reduction in birth rates and rates of natural increase, by rural development aimed at avoiding depletion of the countryside, by the establishment of a viable network of various-size cities, by deliberate policies, and by efforts to increase the physical and social capacities of cities, through appropriate city planning and urban development.

Although the role of international donor agencies, particularly those interested in population questions, may be crucial in this regard, most of them, indeed the population discipline as a whole, still sees only fertility and population growth as population problems worthy of their concern.

They have been entering the fields of population distribution and movement only cautiously and reluctantly and have not, therefore, been able to rise to the increasingly important challenges emanating from the physical movement of people.

— People news feature



Ashkelon: Market of children



Land confiscation forces Palestinians to seek jobs in Israel

By Amos Elon

The following is excerpted from an article by the Israeli writer, Amos Elon, published in Ha'aretz newspaper. The practice of employing Arab children in Israeli agriculture continues today.

Ashkelon junction, 3:50 a.m. The dark fields are lightened by a single lamp. A loaded truck blocks the entrance to the petrol-station. Car booters can be heard. Noise in the darkness. A short column of shabby vans tries to enter.

The crooked vans stop for a minute and turn back. They did not come for petrol. The station is closed. They came to unload their human load. People pour out of them, like sardines from a sardine box, and disperse in the darkness. These shabby vans saw better days in the 60s. Not their passengers, 20, 25 per van. They all hurry, and in the vague light they look pale and ill. Each one of them holding a plastic bag, clinging to it like a baby to a safety blanket. By now 60 men, a few women and children between the ages of 12, 13, 14 are standing in the square. At the moment only a dozen children are present. The men lean on the closed doors of the station's restaurant. The women are packed in a dark block of heads and scarves in the corner. The children gather round the petrol pumps, playing with them and yawning. They come from Gaza, Khan Yunes and Rafiah. All in Gaza Strip. The smell of heavy oil can be felt in the cool air. The coast shore at dawn, in the west a vague sound can be heard, like a boat's horn in a stormy sea.

At 4:05 the sky begins to brighten up. At 4:20 the hills seem red. At 4:50 the sun rises. The people pacing in dark can now see light. By now there are 200 people waiting here. 400 working hands, 40 children. 40 pairs of working hands. The petrol station is still locked. Beyond the cotton fields the nylon sheets over the roses of the Lakhish Area can be seen. A jeep approaches from the north, driving much too fast (but there is no policeman here) and halts by the diesel pumps.

The crowd turns to the jeep. The driver's head sticks above the moving crowd. He is wearing a cap. He shouts: "Four I said four." The crowd shouts: "Work!" "master." "I good work." The master raises himself up. The master says something. From a distance his words cannot be heard. Four men climb into the jeep's back seat. "Take me master, I'm for 60IL" (30IL-1.64 dollars). The master begins to drive. The crowd jumps out of the way. The jeep crosses in between. At the next junction the jeep turns in the direction of the Lakhish Area.

The children remain standing by the side. They are more obedient than their fathers. They are like a bit of mud under the feet of the strong Ra'is who mediates between them and the employers. A small truck arrives. A young farmer wants 15 pairs of working hands to collect onions. 50 IL a day. "No-40," says the Ra'is. The farmer says: "40," "40," says the Ra'is. The children will receive 35. The children climb into the truck. The driver fastens the truck with an iron chain.

"Do you employ children?" "They are strong and healthy. They want to work..." By 7:30 the square is almost empty. About 25 children are still running around. Most of them are 12-14. One of them is very small. Eight years old at the most. "Where do you come from?" "From Khan Yunes." His father sent him here. "Do you go to school?" "No."

A nice dark boy. "Is the child all right?" "You'll be answered" - yes. Upon us and our children. "Does the child show us the future man?" The child will grow up and pay us back with hand grenades."

There is no sign of any inspectors from the Israeli Labour Ministry. There are plenty of laws. "Youth Employment Law, 1953. "One may not employ a child under 16." Very clear. Anyone acting against this law can be punished by a fine of 3,500 IL. But there is no policeman around. The man at the gas station says that no policeman was seen here during the past 18 months...

The following day I call an expert at the Israeli Labour Ministry in Tel Aviv. "To tell you the truth," says the man, "we consider this as a marginal problem."

He says: "I like to remember that Vice-President Kuznetsov of the Soviet Union has sent me subsequent messages that 'our Resolution is still doing well.'"

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Ha'aretz.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

ECONOMY

World inflation expected to drop

AN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29 (A.P.) — The Bank of America has predicted a drop in the world inflation rate to about 12 per cent in 1982 as many countries pursue tight money policies.

The San Francisco-based bank also reported that the world money supply rose by about \$207 billion in 1981, a 9.7 per cent increase that was the smallest in 11 years. Total world money supply

in 1981 was \$2.3 trillion.

"Even though it's slower growth, this year's increase alone, if laid end-to-end in \$100 bills, would stretch 85 times to the moon," said H. Robert Heller, the bank's vice president for international economics.

"This shows the enormous magnitude of the monetary expansion and points to the necessity of continuing to curb this ex-

cessive monetary growth."

World monetary growth peaked in 1978 and has been declining since then. The bank's studies show that global inflation lags behind money growth by about two years, with inflation peaking in 1980. Average global inflation was 15 per cent in 1980, dropping to 13.8 per cent this year.

"There is good reason to expect a further moderation in the world

inflation rate to about 12 per cent in 1982," Mr. Heller said.

"This is not the time to give up in the fight against inflation," Mr. Heller declared. "Only a non-inflationary environment will allow a resumption of vigorous growth. If there is one lesson that the experience of the 1970s has taught us, it is that ever higher inflation rates will not create more jobs."

Brandt Commission to convene

KUWAIT, Dec. 29 (A.P.) — The Brandt Commission is to convene here Jan. 7 and resume its efforts for better understanding between developing and industrialised nations, the finance ministry announced today.

The commission will discuss world reaction to its performance so far, specifically to a report it prepared last March which envisages certain solutions to key international economic and social problems.

The ministry announcement said the commission will suggest means for setting up a "more equitable world economic order."

A ministry spokesman said the commission will also discuss the outcome of the North-South summit conference held in Cancun, Mexico, last October with participation of 22 heads of ind-

ustrialised, oil-exporting and developing countries.

The commission is headed by former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and a number of world economists, politicians and statesmen.

Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath and Kuwait's Minister of Finance Abdul Latif Al Hamad will be among those attending.

Renault 9 voted 'car of the year'

HAMBURG, Dec. 29 (R) — An international jury of motoring writers has voted the French-built Renault nine "car of the year" for 1981, the weekly magazine Stern said today.

It said the Renault model received the votes of 40 of the 52 writers from 16 countries who take part in the annual poll, organised by six European publications.

Poland honours interest payments

FRANKFURT, Dec. 29 (R) — Poland has resumed making limited payments of interest on its debts to Western commercial banks, an indication that it is trying to honour its financial obligations, banking sources said today.

The payments were the first received by the banks since the declaration of martial law in Poland two and a half weeks ago, but were not enough to show whether

Poland is capable of paying off all the interest on its 1981 debts as demanded by the banks.

As a condition for rescheduling repayments of some \$2.4 billion of debt due this year, the banks have given Poland until the end of the year to pay off interest estimated at \$450 to 500 million on the 1981 debt.

The new interest payments were made by transferring small amounts of funds held on deposit

in Frankfurt and New York banks to the leading banks for syndicated loans made to Poland, the sources said.

The first repayments of interest were received on December 24, while a few more payments were believed to have been made this week, the sources said.

Poland recently asked banks for bridging finance of \$350 million to meet the interest payments and thus clear the way for the rescheduling that would stave off the threat of Poland being declared in default on its loans.

Some 23 banks which were approached, in the immediate aftermath of the martial law declaration, for the \$350 million are believed to have individually rejected the idea.

A telex sent recently by a negotiating task force of 19 banks to the foreign trade bank in Warsaw, Bank Handlowy, underlined their opinion that Poland should seek other sources of funds to meet the interest payments.

But bankers said there was no hard evidence that the Soviet Union was behind the latest payments of interest by the Poles, despite hopes in banking circles that Moscow would step in.

Poland owes some \$27 billion in all to Western banks and governments.

Meanwhile the 19-bank task

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Dec. 29 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the midway on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	1.8925/40	U.S. dollars	
One U.S. dollar	1.1811/14	Canadian dollars	
	2.2685/2705	West German marks	
	2.4900/50	Dutch guilders	
	1.8020/70	Swiss francs	
	38.29/34	Belgian francs	
	5.7350/7400	French francs	
	1209.75/1210.75	Italian lire	
	221.20/50	Japanese yen	
	5.5790/5815	Swedish crowns	
	5.8400/50	Norwegian crowns	
	7.3850/3950	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	396.50/397.25	U.S. dollars	

Unsung heroes of Japan's invasion

By Christopher Lorenz

LONDON: The conventional picture of Japanese miracle-working in the Welsh valleys has taken on a new dimension with the revelation the key ingredient is almost invariably a British manager, rather than a Japanese.

While Japanese companies in the U.K. continue to be critical of the attitudes and skills of most British executives, a new study concludes that the majority rely heavily on a handful of exceptional local managers to bridge the "culture gap" between the two countries, and to adapt Japanese management practices to the local scene.

Where a senior U.K. national has not been employed, then the employment practices have generally gone too far for British tastes, and have not succeeded, according to the study, which was carried out by the Confederation of British Industry.

Conversely, Japanese ventures "have generally failed where the senior U.K. national has not been employed," says Walker. But in practice, employees in Japanese companies in the U.K. are managed in a remarkably similar style, he maintains.

This is due almost entirely to the 'type of U.K. national appointed to manage the company (usually in tandem with a senior Japanese executive), he suggests. After an exceptionally extensive and investigative search, the appointment generally goes to someone who is "constantly seeking consensus not conflict, unity not division, discipline not laxity, and commitment to the entirety of the company, not to a particular skill facility or discipline."

Where senior managers do not belong to the "consensus-seeking" school of thought, Walker says that in the companies he visited they had invariably either left or the venture had failed.

Walker's conclusion is reinforced by the fact that two of the

Tanzania gets \$8m loan

DAR ES SALAAM, Dec. 29 (A.P.) — The European Investment Bank has loaned Tanzania a further \$8 million to explore for oil near Songo Songo island off its southern coast, the Daily News reported today.

The government-owned newspaper said the loan will meet the cost of drilling three new wells to a depth of 3,000 metres each and completing an evaluation of the potential for oil and natural gas in the Songo Songo field.

revealed some oil deposits but the quantity and quality are not yet determined.

The Daily News said the new funds have been advanced to the Tanzanian government under a conditional loan agreement in which repayment arrangements, term and rate of interest may vary according to conditions specified at the time of the contract signing.

A working group of seven banks handling documentation for the rescheduling agreement will meet lawyers in London on January 8 to clarify final details and make small amendments so that it can be signed and implemented as soon as Poland is able to meet the interest repayment condition, the sources added.

They said the position of the Western banks remained unchanged in that they were not prepared to put up the extra \$350 million sought by Poland but were proceeding with the rescheduling agreement.

One banker said the task force was also anxious to be seen continuing with final details in the hope of avoiding a small bank declaring its Polish debt in default and triggering cross defaults under which all other banks would do the same to protect their interests.

Officials say the test wells have

most successful Japanese manufacturers in Britain, Sony in Bridgend and Toshiba in Plymouth, have drawn their top U.K. executives from unusual backgrounds. When he was recruited in 1973, Sony's general manager, an engineer, was working for Glacier Metal — one of the most famous U.K. models for enlightened employee relations — while one of Toshiba's two top U.K. managers previously worked with a common ownership enterprise.

Though warning against the temptation to look for a "miracle ingredient" in Japanese management, Walker identifies six themes which are common to most of the 35 companies in the study (all of which are Japanese-owned or part-owned, or have Japanese connections).

1. Dedication to the cause, "i.e. the company, the product, the people and the team". This shows in everything employees do, both the managerial level and on the shop floor.
 2. Detail in pre-planning information, budgeting, reporting, and in every aspect of production "so that people are expected to get every detail of their job right, and indeed want to". Walker says most U.K. managers consider this zeal for detail to be excessive, but recognise that it is necessary in order for consensus to be achieved.
 3. Self-discipline in every respect.
 4. Planning, with strategic and tactical plans discussed in detail with all those concerned in their achievement, so that everyone is committed to them. This involvement in the planning process operates at every level. In spite of the virtues of this approach, many British managers are frustrated at the time it takes to reach decision.
 5. Best possible production and welfare facilities.
 6. Pride in the product, and in other products made by the same company.
- The Financial Times news feature

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Dec. 29 (R) — Share prices closed firmer in thin trading, led by government bonds, dealers said.

Government bonds posted gains of up to ½ point in both short and long maturities, prompted by a combination of year end buying, lower eurodollar deposit rates and shortage of stock, dealers said. Equities moved firmer throughout and leaders showed ICI up 4p and 284p and Glaxo 6p higher at 420p. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 4.5 at 522.6.

Gold shares fell by up to 200 cents, while North Americans were largely untested.

Tube Investments closed up 2p at 118p following news subsidiary British Aluminium is to close its Invergoron smelter plant. Tube was marked down to 108p following the announcement but rallied on further consideration of the implications of the move, while British Aluminium was down 3p at 43p after 33p.

Elsewhere, Linford gained 5p at 173p after bullish press comment, while global resources stood out in oils with a 30p gain to 600p following a favourable drilling report. Other oils had B.P. and Shell up 6p apiece.

JORDAN TELEVISION

Press Review, News Reports 19:10
News Reports 19:30
Instrumentals 20:30
Evening Show 21:00
News Summary 21:03
Evening Show 21:57
News Headlines 22:00
Close down

5:30 Koran
5:45 Cartoons
6:05 Children's Programme
6:30 Bionic Woman
7:15 Local Programme
7:25 Local Programme on Education

8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
10:15 Arabic series
11:20 News in Arabic

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Comedy: The Other Arts
9:10 Cosmos
10:00 News in English
10:15 Nero Wolfe

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
10:00 News Headlines
10:30 Morning Show
10:30 30 Minute Theatre
11:00 Signing off
12:00 News Headlines
12:03 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:30 Instrumentals
14:30 Basic Elements of Music
15:00 Concert Hour
15:00 News Summary
16:03 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favorites
17:00 French Pop Stars
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:03 Story Time
18:30 Jibran Jibran
19:00 News Desk (News Bulletin)

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
05:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, pop music, features, listeners' questions. 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news feature "Space and Man." 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

3:30 Cairo
6:15 Frankfurt (LH)
6:45 Beirut
7:00 Aqaba
8:00 Karachi (PIA)
9:00 Rome (Alitalia)
9:00 Cairo (EA)
9:25 Beirut (MEA)
9:30 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
10:25 Athens, Copenhagen (SK)
11:00 Vienna, New York
11:30 Cairo
11:45 Larnaca (CY)
12:00 London
15:00 Jeddah (SV)
16:15 Bucharest (Tarom)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
19:00 Kuwait
19:15 Dhahran
19:30 Jeddah
19:45 Bahrain, Doha
20:15 Dubai, Ras Al Khaimah
22:00 Baghdad
02:00 Cairo (EA)

17:45 Zurich (SR)
18:00 Cairo
20:30 Frankfurt (LH)
20:30 Beirut (MEA)
01:00 Cairo (EA)
01:00 Baghdad
02:00 Baghdad

3:30 Cairo
6:15 Frankfurt (LH)
6:45 Beirut
7:00 Aqaba
8:00 Karachi (PIA)
9:00 Rome (Alitalia)
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19:00 Kuwait
19:15 Dhahran
19:30 Jeddah
19:45 Bahrain, Doha
20:15 Dubai, Ras Al Khaimah
22:00 Baghdad
02:00 Cairo (EA)

ARRIVALS:
6:30 Karachi (PIA)
8:00 Cairo (EA)
8:45 Cairo
8:55 Aqaba
9:40 Dhahran
9:45 Kuwait
9:50 Muscat, Dubai
10:10 Beirut
10:15 Abu Dhabi
11:00 Larnaca (CY)
14:00 Jeddah (SV)
14:50 Bucharest (Tarom)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:30 Cairo
16:30 Paris (AF)
16:45 Bangkok
17:45 Copenhagen, Athens

AMMAN AIRPORT

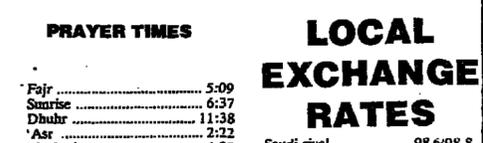
NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Alia information departments at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

DEPARTURES:
3:30 Cairo
6:15 Frankfurt (LH)
6:45 Beirut
7:00 Aqaba
8:00 Karachi (PIA)
9:00 Rome (Alitalia)
9:00 Cairo (EA)
9:25 Beirut (MEA)
9:30 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
10:25 Athens, Copenhagen (SK)
11:00 Vienna, New York
11:30 Cairo
11:45 Larnaca (CY)
12:00 London
15:00 Jeddah (SV)
16:15 Bucharest (Tarom)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
19:00 Kuwait
19:15 Dhahran
19:30 Jeddah
19:45 Bahrain, Doha
20:15 Dubai, Ras Al Khaimah
22:00 Baghdad
02:00 Cairo (EA)

ARRIVALS:
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15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:30 Cairo
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14:00 Jeddah (SV)
14:50 Bucharest (Tarom)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:30 Cairo
16:30 Paris (AF)
16:45 Bangkok
17:45 Copenhagen, Athens

JAPANESE FOOD WILL BE SERVED SOON AT?



SAUDI RIYAL 98.6/98.8
Lebanese pound 72.9/73.2
Syrian pound 57.5/57.9
Iraqi dinar 608.8/614
Kuwaiti dinar 1196.1/198.6
Egyptian pound 338.3/340.8
Qatari riyal 92.4/92.6
U.A.E. dirham 91.7/92
Omani rial 97.4/97.65
U.S. dollar 338/340
Swiss franc 148.6/149.5
French franc 58.8/59.2
Italian lire 186.5/187.6
Japanese yen 152.3/153.2
Dutch guilder 135.1/135.9
Belgian franc 88.1/88.6
Swedish crown 60.6/61

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

75111
61111
36381-2
37111-3
39141
21111, 37777
92205/92206
73111
74111

Firstaid, fire, police 199
Fire headquarters 22090
Cablegram or telegram 18

Information 12
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

75111
61111
36381-2
37111-3
39141
21111, 37777
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74111

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SPORTS

Vilas advances to 3rd round of Australian tennis Open

MELBOURNE, Dec. 29 (A.P.) — Top-seeded Guillermo Vilas defeated American Larry Stefanki 6-7, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4 today to advance to the third round of the \$400,000 Australian Open tennis tournament.

The Argentinian now faces American Hank Pfister, who overwhelmed young Swede Hans Simonsson 6-2, 6-0, 6-2 with his powerful serve-volley attack.

Vilas received a warning from the central umpire for a time violation after he took more than the allowed 90 seconds to change ends on odd games.

The warning came after Vilas had broken Stefanki to trail 4-5 in the opening set.

Vilas later said he thought the warning was unfair. "Do they

think they are Almighty God?" he asked, adding that he exceeded the time allowance because his towel had become entangled in his chair.

"I think they should be a little bit quiet and know when to apply the rule," he said.

Australian Davis Cup star John Alexander led three more Australians to the final 16 when he overwhelmed top French junior Thierry Tulasne 6-4, 6-1, 6-3.

The two other Australians advancing to the third round were longtime doubles partners Cliff Letcher and Paul Kronk.

Letcher outlasted American Jim Delaney in five sets before finally subduing him 7-6, 7-6, 4-6, 3-6, 6-4.

OAU to decide on Olympics boycott in February

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 29 (R) — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) will decide in February whether or not to boycott the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, organisation officials said today.

Mamadou Diarra, the OAU director of cultural and social affairs, and I.O. Mensah-Bonsu, the chief of decolonisation, told Reuters: "The decision on whether Africa will go to Los Angeles or not will be taken by the February OAU Council of Ministers meeting" scheduled for Addis Ababa.

The two officials repeated the OAU call for a boycott of all sporting events involving Americans over this autumn's South African rugby union tour of the United States.

"The OAU secretariat maintains its earlier appeal to all member states and the world community to boycott all sporting events which includes the Americans," they said.

Most African countries boy-

cotted the 1976 Montreal Olympics in protest against a New Zealand rugby union tour of South Africa.

Both officials rejected a statement by International Olympic Committee (IOC) president Juan Samaranch that the Los Angeles games should not be affected because African sports leaders had been satisfied by the efforts the U.S. National Olympic Committee made to stop the American tour.

The statement was published in last month's issue of Africa Magazine.

"Any statement made by individual sports leaders other than those made by the OAU could not be taken as representing the African stand," the officials said.

British soccer briefs

LONDON, Dec. 29 (A.P.) — Ray Hankin, Arsenal's new striker from Vancouver Whitecaps, is set to make his full debut for the London club — seven weeks after returning to Britain from Canada.

The former Leeds, Burnley and England under 23 forward has shed more than seven kilograms in weight and is expected to start against Tottenham in an FA Cup third round match Saturday.

Arsenal manager Terry Neill said: "He's been shaping up well and he's right for a big game and a big test."

MANCHESTER — Manchester United manager Ron Atkinson issued a warning today to local rivals Manchester City, new leaders of the English First Division standings after holiday victories over Liverpool and Wolverhampton Wanderers.

Atkinson said: "They might just be keeping our place warm. I haven't seen a better team than us all season."

The United boss indicated he was confident of overhauling City before the end of the season.

"I am very optimistic about our chances. One good day we can produce more quality players than any other team in the country," Atkinson added.

SOUTHAMPTON — Southampton manager Lawrie McMenemy insists his club's climb to second place in the first division is to fluke.

"We are scoring lots of goals and looking stronger at the rack. It's certainly not bad to be going into the new year in second place and with a game in hand," McMenemy said.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
© 1981 by Chicago Tribune

East-West vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♠ 8543
♥ A2
♦ 942
♣ K632

EAST
♠ 1096
♥ QJ985
♦ J
♣ A Q75

WEST
♠ K
♥ K1064
♦ Q7653
♣ J104

SOUTH
♠ A Q J 7 2
♥ 7 3
♦ A K 10 8
♣ 9 8

The bidding:
East South West North
Pass 1 ♣ Pass 3 ♣
Pass 4 ♣ Pass Pass
Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♣.

the ace of spades, felling West's king. Declarer drew the remaining trumps, cashed the ace of diamonds and conceded a diamond to West's queen. West shifted to a heart, but it was too late. Declarer won the ace, entered his hand with a club ruff and discarded dummy's remaining heart on his high diamond. His only losers were two clubs and a heart.

Declarer was rather lucky to find a singleton king of trumps. He was even luckier that East chose to shift to a diamond rather than a heart, which would have left him with no play for his contract. Despite that, declarer made his contract because of a well reasoned play.

Declarer worked out that, even if East held the king of spades doubleton and it could be picked up with a finesse, he would go down if he used the ace of hearts as an entry for the trump finesse. When declarer later gave up a diamond trick, the defenders would be able to cash a heart trick to complete a one-trick set.

So declarer could not afford to expend the ace of hearts before his diamonds were set up. And he could not set up diamonds before drawing trumps, because that would need specifically a 3-3 break in the suit, which was unlikely in light of East's shift to a diamond at trick three.

Our compliments to those readers who reached the same conclusion.

This hand is from an international match almost 30 years ago. Study the play and decide whether declarer made a good play and why, or whether declarer was simply lucky.

Even by the most aggressive standards North's decision to make a limit jump raise is wildly optimistic. South had something to spare for his continuation to game.

West led the jack of clubs. Dummy's king lost to East's ace and East cashed the queen of clubs before shifting to a diamond. Declarer won the king of diamonds and led

NOTICE For prequalification of contractors Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Amman Development Corporation (Wadi Saqra Complex & Public Park Project)

Ref. is made to our advertisement in the newspaper of 22 - 24th Dec. 1981.

The Jordanian contractors who are classified 1st class (general) are invited alone to fill the application forms of prequalification.

Also international or international contractors in joint-venture with 1st class (building) contractors are invited.

Last submission date will be 12 noon Sunday, Feb. 28th, 1982.

P.O. Box: 926621
Tel: 62717/18.
Tlx: 22133 ADA JO

Sami Al-Rashid
Director General



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THE NEW LA TERRASSE RESTAURANT

will organise a dancing dinner party to the tunes of **THE LIGHTS** band, with the following singing stars: **SIHAM AL SAFADI, MALEK MADI and FAYEZ JAWDEH**; and the Oriental band led by **ANTON SHAM'OUN**

* Happy surprises during the party
* Door prizes * Gifts for the New year
Ticket price: JD 20

Happy 1982

For reservation and tickets: Please call on the restaurant's management in Shmeisani, near the Jordan Tower. Tel. 62831. Families only

EXTENDED SCANDINAVIAN CO-OPERATION: Scanmideast to join Scancarriers

The partners in the Scandinavian joint venture Scancarriers, Wilh. Wilhelmsen, Oslos, Federiaktiebolaget Transatlantic, Gothenburg and the East-Asiatic Company, Copenhagen, have agreed that Wilh. Wilhelmsen's service between Europe and the Middle East, Scanmideast, is to be incorporated into Scancarriers as from Jan. 1, 1982.

Scancarriers are today serving the trade between Europe and Australia/New Zealand, and the extended activities are to be run as two separate liner services. Marketing of both is to be done by Scancarriers, under this name.

Representatives of the three shipping companies expressed their satisfaction with the agreement reached, which will further strengthen the Scandinavian liner cooperation. Scancarriers will now have at their disposal for the two services a fleet of eight modern RO/RO vessels. The vessels are of similar design, and will give the company a high degree of flexibility when it comes to covering the tonnage requirements in both services.

Furthermore, the extended liner cooperation will open possibilities for further expansion. A joint administration will also give rationalisation benefits, as well as advantages through optimal utilisation of equipment.

The three large Scandinavian owners who are now joining forces in the trade between Europe and the Middle East believe in a positive development of the new cooperation in the years to come.

Scancarriers A/S Head Office is situated at HOEVIK outside Oslo, and the Scanmideast operation will be transferred to this office as soon as possible from a practical viewpoint.

For further information needed, kindly get in touch with Arab Shipping Company Ltd., as Agents of Messrs. Scancarriers at the following address:

ARAB SHIPPING CO. LTD.
P.O. BOX 757
CABLE ADDRESS: ARABSHIP
PHONE NOS: 23135/36/37
TELEX NOS: 21225, 21435
AMMAN, JORDAN

Amman Marriott Hotel

NEW YEAR'S BUFFET Al - Mansaf Restaurant

Enjoy the New Year with a rich buffet in Al-Mansaf Restaurant.

We feature roasted lamb, pepper steak, chicken musakhan, stuffed zucchini, kofta casserole and a wide assortment of salads and vegetables. Our pastry chef will provide delicious pastries and sweets. Enjoy a complimentary champagne toast at midnight.

Time: 8:30 - 12:30
Price: JD 8.500/ person

Telephone: 60100, ext. 2002

فندق عمان مارriott

FaSha

provide you always with a taste of good life.

We were the first to introduce Godiva Chocolates into Jordan. Now, we want you to enjoy

EVEN MORE FAMOUS AND DELICIOUS CHOCOLATES: NEUHAUS

The finest Belgian chocolate (since 1857)

JABAL LUWEIBDEH — HAWOOZ CIRCLE

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

FEATURES

Venice looks for ways to sink

James Buxton, recently in Venice, argues that the battle to save Italy's sinking city has now reached a turning point.

— Financial Times News Features

Venice looks magnificently permanent on a sparkling dry day in the autumn. It belies the image of rotting fragility which has dogged it for 15 years since the disastrous flood of 1966, when Italy awoke to the fact that the city was in peril.

Yet only in October, Venice suffered two of the very high tides which flood parts of the city and usually occur four or five times a year. St. Mark's Square, one of the lowest points of the city, is said to have been flooded 300 times, mainly by lesser tides, in 1979 and 1980. Away from the main canals, one passes rows of damp, insanitary looking houses, the stucco having peeled away to reveal crumbling brickwork. Some have been abandoned altogether.

The "saving of Venice" has now reached something of a turning point. A great deal has been achieved, especially when one considers the complexity of the problems and the Byzantine tiers of authority which must approve every action. But the law passed by the Italian parliament in 1973, which governs the rescuing of the city, has virtually exhausted its usefulness, and a new one is needed. Lobbying has begun.

The law came into effect in 1975, two years after being passed, and addressed all the main problems of Venice: the high water, for which it provided funds to close off the three entrances to

the lagoon in which Venice is set; the pollution of the sea and air, mainly from the vast industrial complex on the mainland at Mestre; the restoration of the public monuments; and the repair of Venice's housing, essential if the population was to stop falling. A total of L300 billion (\$251 million) was divided between the state, the regional government of the Veneto and the Venice Commune.

The greatest success has probably been in the field of pollution. The air of Venice has been enormously improved by the introduction of methane gas as the city's main heating fuel. The industries of Mestre have been obliged to purify the water they pour into the lagoon and almost L60 billion has been spent on a project to treat the sewage and decontaminate the waste water on the mainland.

So the waters which flood Venice are somewhat cleaner and the monuments are less prone to erosion. Unfortunately, the main anti-pollution project on the mainland is unfinished and has almost run out of money. Another L60 billion-L80 billion is needed. Meanwhile nothing has been done to tackle the problem of the urban sewage of Venice itself.

At the Veneto regional headquarters on the Grand Canal, Pietro Fabris, responsible for the environment, says the pollution of the lagoon must be reduced before any project for closing its en-

trances goes ahead. Most people accept the principle behind that project, but there are great differences over how it should be done.

Thanks to a ban on mainland industry lowering the water table by drawing underground water, Venice has virtually stopped sinking. But the designers of the latter protection project think it prudent to allow for a further 20 cm. drop over the next century.

In late 1978, the government rejected all five schemes tendered by different consortia for closing the lagoon. Finally, this year, it came up with its own scheme — an amalgam of the best points of the others.

This envisages partially closing each of the three entrances to the lagoon with a double set of breakwaters. Under the gap in the landward breakwater, there would be a contraction consisting of steel tubes. When the sea threatened to rise above a certain level, air would be pumped into the tubes and the structure would swing to the surface, blocking the

entrances completely. Any solution to the threat of flood must neither hinder unduly the normal free flow of water in and out of the lagoon, nor impede shipping to Italy's third busiest port.

The scheme's proponents say the slightly reduced flow of water would increase pollution by only five to 10 per cent and that this would be more than offset by on-shore pollution control. Others are not so sure and doubt whether the high waters can be predicted accurately enough to avoid the gates being closed inconveniently often. In any event, the new scheme has been costed at L710 billion, seven times the amount the government provided for this purpose — when there wasn't even a design — in 1973.

As for the restoration of the city itself, the Italian authorities have spent nearly L50 billion restoring public monuments. The 30 private organisations from 14 different countries — such as Britain's Venice in Peril — have done their own work and have more in progress.

But the great black spot is housing. A big programme to restore the damp private houses, after nearly two centuries in which little substantial maintenance was done, was always essential to stop the population of Venice falling. Yet six years after the law providing L40 billion and a mechanism for spending it came into effect, relatively few private homes have been restored with state funds. Now the population is put at only 80,000-90,000, compared with 111,000 in 1970 and 184,000 in 1950.

Middle class people leave because they cannot find a home or cannot afford to put it in order if they do, leaving the city to the poor — who have to put up with what they have got — and the rich who may not be permanent residents. However, the city is providing more employment — people commute daily from the mainland — and young people are said to be returning to jobs involving craftsmanship.

The meagre progress on housing is partly because of tension

between the Socialist-Communist coalition running the commune and the Christian Democrat dominated region, which must approve the commune's proposals.

"We have not solved the problems of Venice, but at least we have identified them" — the same words are on the lips of both Carlo Bernini, Christian Democrat president of the regional government, and Edoardo Salzano, the Communist responsible for the environment at the commune.

They are not so much complacent as realistic about the political and physical facts of the city. They and others agree that Venice must not become the kind of art lovers' Disneyland which they suspect the more elitist conservationists want it to be.

There is also the question of parliament's response. Giovanni Spadolini, the prime minister, told Venetians in August that the city would have all the funds it needs. But the Venetians have heard such promises before.

A bumper wine harvest

And quiet flows the Wine in Moldavia

By Ralph Boulton

KISHENYOV, Soviet Moldavia — While Soviet farmers brood over grain crops severely hit by this year's drought the wine connoisseurs of Moldavia are raising their glasses to a bumper grape harvest.

The tiny Republic of Moldavia, in the extreme south-west of the Soviet Union, is dominated by the neat wine groves which stretch across its gentle slopes.

For centuries the prosperity of the territory has depended on the fortunes of its vineyards. Wine now accounts for the income of

over half the population. Scientists investigate it in wine colleges, children discuss it in school grape societies and weddings overflow with it.

Alexander Dyornin, a senior taster, has made his career in wine.

"We Moldavians drink an awful lot of wine. My father introduced me to it when I was a boy and at school I became the chairman of the naturalist society's grape section. It seemed quite natural to enter the trade after I graduated in wine technology," he said, showing his favourite resting in the cellars of one of the republic's research institutes.

"This year I am happy to say the crop should be excellent. The hot, dry weather which damaged vegetable and grain harvests has been ideal for our vineyards."

Though one of the smallest republics in the Soviet Union, Moldavia produces eight per cent of the country's wine and some of its best brandy. Its produce is sold to the West and to other Soviet republics.

In the Moldavian capital of Kishinyov wine flows in constant good measure.

Elsewhere deliveries, even to the major cities, are limited. Wine enthusiasts must live in hope of stumbling on a fresh consignment or cultivate the friendship of a shop manager willing to tip them off.

Seasoned wine experts recount with zeal how, in the gloomy days after the World War II, the vineyards saved local people from freezing to death and helped boost

house-building. When supplies from the industrial north failed, Moldavians heated their houses by burning vineleaves and made primitive building bricks by chopping them up with fine soil.

Some measure of the seriousness with which Moldavians regard their produce can be found in the republic's vast college of wine culture.

The institute, set amid thousands of hectares of wine groves, was founded almost 140 years ago and turns out hundreds of wine technology every year.

Computerised machines are fed samples of the latest experimental wine and disgorge an awesome flow of technical data, documenting its taste.

But as one expert added: "The machines give us a lot of useful information but, of course, the human tongue is the final arbiter."

— Reuter

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BUICC

LOHLE

WELLOB

MELVUL



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "OOOOO"

Yesterday's Jumbles: FRANC GORGE UTMOST HUMBLE
Answer: What a wife might have to do when her irritable husband is sick in bed—NURSE A GROUCH

THE BETTER HALF



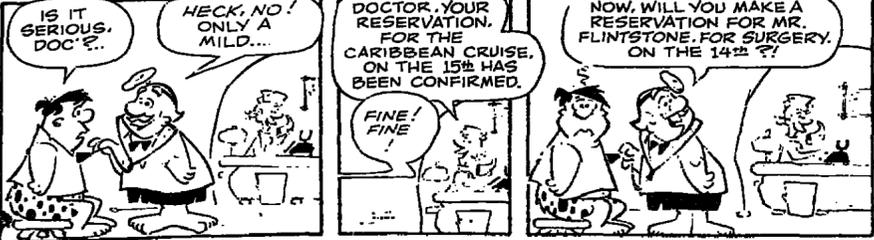
eanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



The Flintstones



FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: It is possible to wind up whatever tasks you have left undone and clear the slate for future challenges. A good time to take inventory of yourself. Make plans for the future.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Be sure to get an early start on regular routines so you'll have more time for important matters later on. Try to please loved one.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Discuss with associates what is expected of you. Try to understand the viewpoints of opponents. Be wary of outsiders.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You'll have to be well organized to compete the new tasks that are facing you. Take needed health treatments.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Find the right way to have more harmony at home and take the initial steps in such direction. Relax tonight.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) A good day to enjoy yourself with congenial persons. Try and rectify any mistakes made with the one you love.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Make sure you keep appointments today. Show kindness and consideration to one of your closest friends.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Don't neglect to pay bills that are due now. Contact a financial expert and discuss future plans. Show others you that have wisdom.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Health improvement measures should be taken early and then engage in personal matters that need your attention.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Study personal matters well and know how to handle them to your satisfaction. Be more cheerful.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get busy taking care of routine tasks so you can engage in personal desires later. Seek the advice of a loyal friend.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Handle business matters early in the day. Make sure to pay your bills on time and keep a good credit rating.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) A new attitude toward your routine tasks can give you more satisfaction. New alliances could mean greater success.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she could easily have fixed ideas, so be sure to give the right training early in life, otherwise there could be trouble instead of success. The fields of accounting and finance are fine since there is a practical person in this chart.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

CONTINENTAL DRILLING COMPANY

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

A well established drilling firm is in need of qualified and experienced mechanics. Speciality to be diesel (G.M. CATERPILLAR-etc) qualified persons will receive salaries according to qualifications and experience.

For interviews contact tel. No. 25601 or 841368, Amman between 8 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Notice

FOR PREQUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Ministry of Public Works

Amman, Jordan

AL HASHEMIAH GUEST PALACE PROJECT

Applications are invited for the prequalification of tenderers for the alterations and refurbishment to convert Al Hashemiah into a government guest palace.

The project includes:

- Alterations in order to convert the building into a number of self contained suites, and to provide extra bedrooms, staff changing rooms and stores.
 - Refurbishing mechanical, electrical and plumbing services, and generally making good the fabric of the building.
 - Undertaking the installation of new kitchens and laundry facilities.
 - General upgrading of external works.
- Applications may be submitted by:
- First-class building contractors provided that they prove, through association or recruitment of specialists, that they are qualified to undertake such work;
 - Qualified international contractor, associated with local qualified contractor;
 - Qualified international contractors.

Tender documents will be available at the cost of JD 160,000 from Jan. 1, 1982.

All interested contractors are required to submit two envelopes on the specified dates as follows:

1. Prequalification envelope by Jan. 31, 1982.

2. Priced bid envelope by March 15, 1982.

On March 15 and after receiving the Priced bid envelopes, the qualified contractors will be declared. Only their priced bids will be opened; other priced bid envelopes will be returned to senders without being opened.

Estimated commencement date of the works is May 1, 1982.

Estimated construction period 18 months.

Minister of Public Works
Eng. Awmi Masri.

THE Daily Crossword

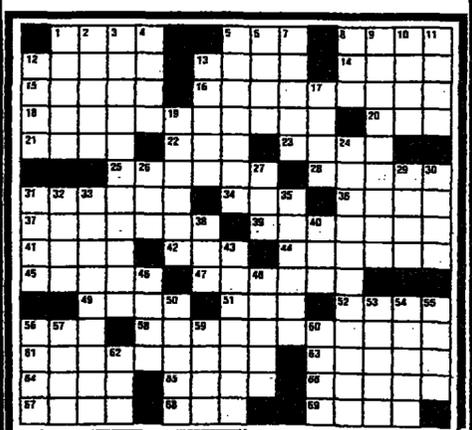
By May Mannix

ACROSS	23 Branching parts	49 Vessels of WW II	12 Jack the former TV host
1 Calendar divisions	25 — hand (close by)	51 Complete (with)	13 Antic
5 Auditor: abbr.	28 Singer	52 Thou notes	17 Unwritten
8 Celebration	31 Pittsburgh products	56 Actress	19 Follows
12 Volcanic mount	34 Cry	Arthur	24 Southern singer
13 Coagulated milk	36 Heaven: Fr.	Independence Hall	26 Building part
14 Desert garments	37 Snake	61 Underlying reason	27 Wool weight
15 — nothing (choice words)	39 Creator of Bit Sikes	63 Thousand: Fr.	28 Half-scores
16 Ask pardon	41 Got down	64 Declares	30 Different
18 Great energy	42 Homily: abbr.	65 Rubber trees	31 Spanish ladies: abbr.
20 Meadow	44 Neighbor of France, in France	66 Confession of faith	32 Lanky
21 Pro — goddess	45 Succulent fruits	67 Suffix with hard or soft	33 Bleaches
	47 Diminish	68 Gentleman	35 Actress
		69 Joins to	36 Jacqueline
			38 Uncle or aunt: abbr.
			40 Word signal
			43 Mardi Gras celebrator
			45 French town for D
			48 Fathers
			50 Cavity
			53 Fished
			54 Les girls
			55 Arctic taxi
			56 Breakfast dish
			57 Overhang
			58 Java's neighbor
			60 Social group, of a kind
			62 Govt. dept.

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

DOWN

- Code word for D
- Apportion
- WW I women
- Silky prefix
- Rounded roofs
- Ship's bow
- Felix or Alfred
- Joke
- Talents
- Loaf
- Out of port



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كلمة من القرآن

WORLD

Warsaw arrests 12 leaders of underground mine strike

VIENNA, Dec. 29 (R) — Twelve ringleaders of a two-week occupation strike deep inside a Silesian coalmine were arrested by Poland's military authorities today, Warsaw Radio reported.

It made the announcement as travellers arriving from Poland confirmed official reports that most people returned to work yesterday after the Christmas break, apparently ignoring underground appeals for passive resistance to military rule.

But uncensored reports reaching Western capitals suggested that many factory workers were going slow or upsetting assembly line routines.

On the Baltic Coast, a stronghold of the now-suspended independent union Solidarity, Polish radio conceded that the political and social situation was "still difficult."

The radio said 12 leaders of the sit-in at the Piast pit near the Silesian mining and industrial centre of Katowice had been arrested on the military prosecutor's orders less than a day after the strike ended.

Authorities charged that the miners, who numbered about 900 when the occupation finished, were held against their will by a small group of "strong-arm men from Solidarity."

Miners who were forced to strike by "terrorists" would not be punished, the authorities said.

Warsaw Television had earlier reported the arrest of four strike leaders at the neighbouring Ziemowit mine, where a similar sit-in ended on Christmas Eve.

Also detained in the same region were seven organisers of a stoppage at the Katowice steel mill and two strike leaders at the Wujek mine, where seven people died in clashes with security forces, the television said.

A hint of the penalties facing the ringleaders came in a report yesterday which said one man was jailed for three and a half years and three others for three years on charges of leading a factory strike in Bialogard, northern Poland.

The radio reported meanwhile that a meeting was held yesterday of Communist Party organisations in all the Baltic shipyards, including the giant Lenin complex at Gdansk where Solidarity was born in August 1980.

Warsaw Radio reported that the Lenin yard -- where yesterday's meeting was attended by Gdansk provincial party chief Tadeusz Fiszbach, regarded as a liberal -- would go back to work next Monday "a few days late."

This was because of the need to ensure supplies of materials and to prepare for a resumption of work, the radio said.

A Polish traveller who arrived in Vienna today said many factories in Warsaw were operating at a fraction of their capacity because of lack of supplies and the absence of key workers detained by the authorities.

An American student who arrived in Vienna today from Warsaw said that the university was closed but staff were having to turn up daily in what appeared to be a weeding-out process.

According to reports reaching the West, widespread purges of reformist officials and dismissals of workers who refused to break with Solidarity have started in Poland.

Warsaw Radio also reported that in future basic goods such as shoes and clothing would be sold at places of work, a move apparently aimed at preventing hoarding and black-market trading.

In Moscow, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper said there were problems inside the Polish party and spoke of its need to strengthen "combat ranks."

The article reinforced the opinion of Western diplomats that Moscow would favour a revamped Communist Party in Poland, purged of moderates and reformers, which could take over power from the military at some future stage.

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher meanwhile issued a statement in Bonn urging the Soviet Union to respect Poland's identity.

Nigerian general appeals to Chadians

N'DJAMENA, Dec. 29 (R) — Chadians should forget their differences and give the African force assembling in their country a chance to succeed in its peace-keeping task, its overall commander said today.

A statement by the Nigerian general, G.O. Ejgga also said the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) force, made up of Zaïrean, Senegalese and Nigerian troops, had been warmly welcomed.

Chad President Goukouni Oueddeï has repeatedly said the OAU force should fight alongside his army against the rebel forces of former defence minister Hissène Habré in eastern Chad. The OAU opposes the idea.

Chadians should forget personal grievances or ambitions, Gen. Ejgga said, and give the peace-keeping force a chance to succeed in its task.

Searches continue to locate kidnapped general Spadolini vows to take hardline against Red Brigades terrorism

ROME, Dec. 29 (A.P.) — Premier Giovanni Spadolini today said the Italian government would act with "inflexible firmness" in the case of kidnapped U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier and would refuse to enter into any negotiations with the Red Brigades terrorists.

In a year-end news conference reviewing the achievements of his six-month-old government, the premier said Italy had received the complete backing of the United States in its hard-line stand.

Asked whether he agreed with statements by Italian President Sandro Pertini that Italian terrorism was manipulated from abroad, Mr. Spadolini reiterated that the Italian secret service had succeeded in determining "some indications... which are incomplete."

Armed men posing as plumbers kidnapped Gen. Dozier, 50, the highest ranking American at NATO headquarters in Verona, from his home in that northern Italian city on Dec. 17. The Red Brigades said Gen. Dozier is being

"tried" in a "people's prison" but have not made any demands for his release.

In the communique found with a photo of Gen. Dozier in Milan on Sunday, the Red Brigades hinted they might ask for the release of imprisoned terrorists, as they have in past kidnappings.

Mr. Spadolini, a republican, said the Italian interior minister told parliament earlier this year there may be connections between Italian terrorists and various terrorist groups abroad.

Mr. Spadolini said Italian terrorists have taken a "quantum leap" by hitting an international target. He urged the Italian parliament to expedite approval of a law reducing sentences to terrorists who collaborate with police.

Police continue searches

About 100 police with dogs searched dozens of houses and stopped cars in a snow-covered town named Ponte Alto outside Trento

today after receiving a tip that Gen. Dozier was being held there. The police, wearing bullet-proof vests and carrying machine guns, found no sign of the Red Brigades' hideout.

Judith Dozier, the general's wife, asked for continued prayers for her husband and thanked those who had sent her messages of encouragement.

"To all of you who have been near us in this most difficult period of our life, thank you," Mrs. Dozier said in a message released by NATO officials. "Your signs of affection and solidarity have warmed our hearts and have comforted us... keep praying for us."

Earlier, Mrs. Dozier had said the Red Brigades' photo of her husband raised her hopes, and police said it suggests the general is still alive and resisting his captors.

Mrs. Dozier identified the man in the picture as her husband and said his hair seemed a little longer than when he was kidnapped.

Experts at the interior ministry in Rome were examining the photo, found in a trash can in Milan on Sunday, to determine if it is a montage. An anonymous caller told the Italian news agency ANSA where to find the picture and a short communique.

Police had no immediate explanation of why the terrorists might have made the montage, but a communist senator and several newspapers suggested it was an indication that the 50-year-old general was refusing to cooperate with his captors.

The photo shows Gen. Dozier with an ironic smile, beneath the Red Brigades five-pointed star symbol and holding a placard with anti-American slogans.

Marcos proclaims state of calamity as Typhoon Lee takes 137 lives

MANILA, Dec. 29 (A.P.) — President Ferdinand Marcos proclaimed a state of calamity today in four Philippine provinces ravaged by Typhoon Lee which left at least 137 dead.

A presidential palace announcement said the proclamation makes it unlawful for merchants to sell foodstuffs, construction materials and other prime necessities in the affected provinces beyond price ceilings fixed by the government. It also authorises the police to crack down on boarders

and profiteers.

Mr. Marcos also ordered the release of 15 million pesos (\$1.6 million) for the repair of roads, bridges and schoolhouses damaged by the typhoon which struck Saturday.

Covered by the proclamation were the provinces of Northern Samar, Masbate, Oriental Mindoro and Romblon in the Philippines' central region.

The office of civil defence said 782 people were injured during the typhoon.

The hardest hit province appeared to be Northern Samar, 425 kilometres southeast of Manila, where a civil defence spokesman said 82 people were reported killed.

The report did not say how the Samar victims died but earlier reports said most of the other fatalities were either crushed by falling objects or drowned in typhoon-generated tidal waves that swamped coastal villages in Sorsogon Province, and Masbate and Mindoro islands.

Sorsogon, on the southeastern tip of the Philippines' main island of Luzon, is located in the Bicol region declared by President Mar-

cos under a state of calamity after Typhoon Irma left more than 200 people dead last month.

The Philippine National Red Cross said Typhoon Lee, which struck Dec. 26 with 165-kilometres-an-hour winds, displaced 32,538 families or 172,688 persons, including 19,390 families whose houses were either destroyed or damaged in Samar.

Senator calls for measures to cope with nuclear blasts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (R) — Sen. William Proxmire today urged the United States to press for creation of an international unit to cope with a nuclear explosion.

He also urged the Reagan administration to increase safeguards to stop any nation exporting nuclear technology to countries seeking to develop nuclear weapons.

"It is gruesome to contemplate, but the truth is the international community is not prepared to respond to a nuclear catastrophe," Mr. Proxmire said in a statement.

"Given the possibility (of) a nuclear explosion, the ind-

ustrialised nations should be preparing today for the complicated process of clean-up, medical care, and humanitarian assistance."

The Democrat senator accused President Reagan of "half-hearted attempts to limit the spread of nuclear weapons," which he called the greatest threat to mankind.

He said current international safeguards against the spread of such weapons were inadequate and should be toughened.

"Switzerland and West Germany are helping Argentina and Italy is helping Iraq," he said, adding that countless small shipments of critical materials represented a "haemorrhage of nuclear technology."

Atomic clock set

The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists said in its latest issue that the prospects of a nuclear war today were no more serious than a year ago.

The journal, which considers the ethical implications of scientific research, each year sets its so-called atomic clock at a certain distance from midnight, or doomsday.

Last year, the journal moved the clock -- depicted on the magazine's front cover -- ahead to four minutes to midnight.

In its 1982 edition, the bulletin said its clock would be unchanged despite the Reagan administration's hard-line policies.

The journal said the growth of the nuclear disarmament movement in Europe and the United States had to some extent counteracted a drift towards war.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Sattar returns home after Saudi visit

RIYADH, Dec. 29 (A.P.) — President Abdus Sattar of Bangladesh flew home from Medina today after a three-day visit to Saudi Arabia where he held cooperation talks with King Khalid. The official Saudi Press Agency quoted Mr. Sattar as expressing his country's support to the Arabs against Israel and his denunciation of Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights. Mr. Sattar also visited Mecca where he attended *umrah*, or lesser pilgrimage, to the holiest shrine of Islam. Then he proceeded to Medina, burial place of Mohammad, the Prophet of Islam, before flying home.

Mozambican cabinet reshuffled

MAPUTO, Mozambique, Dec. 29 (A.P.) — President Samora Machel announced a cabinet shuffle today, explaining the changes were aimed at "strengthening leadership in the state apparatus." The most important changes involved two cabinet ministers who previously held two portfolios each, the official news agency, AIM, reported. Mario de Graca Machungo was relieved of his post as agriculture minister and retained the planning ministry. Mariano Matsinhe lost his post as Sofala Province minister but held onto the interior ministry, the agency said. Armando Guebuza, political commissar of the armed forces, was appointed new Sofala Province minister—a move evidently aimed at tightening up security in the face of threatened attacks by neighbouring white-ruled South Africa. Sergiovera, governor of the Bank of Mozambique, was appointed agriculture minister. His bank post was taken by Frakash Ratilal, formerly his deputy.

Australians scale down search for Indian

MELBOURNE, Dec. 29 (A.P.) — Police said today they were scaling down the search for an Indian scholar who has been missing since Sunday when he was caught in an ocean rip while swimming off Denmark, a small town north of Perth, the capital of Western Australia. They identified the missing as Dr. Vavilala Murali, 32, a post doctoral research fellow at the University of Western Australia. The police also released the names of two of his companies who drowned after they were caught in the rip. They were Ramesh Gupta, 32, a mechanical engineering student at the university and Venkatraman Subramanian, 2, a member of the university's chemistry department. Gupta's wife, Ramnik, 27, who was rescued from the rip in a stable condition, an Albany regional hospital spokesman said yesterday. Two other members of the group, who were also rescued, Kadambath Siddique, 26, and his wife, Almaz, are still in Denmark district hospital where their condition is reported to be improving.

Fidel Castro re-elected

HAVANA, Dec. 29 (R) — Fidel Castro has been re-elected head of state by Cuba's National Assembly of People's Power (parliament).

President Castro, who is also first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party, was elected president of the Council of State, a post which automatically makes him head of state and government.

Armed Forces Minister Raul Castro was elected first vice-president. The other vice-presidents are Juan Almeida, Ramiro Valdes, Guillermo Gar-

cia, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Blas Roca. All six are members of the Communist Party Politburo.

The National assembly of 499 deputies, including Fidel Castro, was elected last month by 169 municipal assemblies for a five-year term.

It chose Flavio Bravo, a member of the party's central committee, as its president in place of Blas Roca. Both were members of the popular Socialist Party, Cuba's Communist Party, prior to the Cuban revolution in 1959.

Kidnapped Briton in Mozambique to be freed soon

LISBON, Dec. 29 (R) — Kidnapped British teacher John Burlison may be freed before New Year's Eve, according to the Mozambican guerrilla group which seized him during an attack on a wildlife park earlier this month.

A spokesman for the anti-Marxist Mozambique National Resistance (RNM) here said last night his movement would do eve-

rything possible to ensure that the 28-year-old Burlison was released before the end of the year.

He added that the only thing holding up his release was the conclusion of an inquiry into any possible links Mr. Burlison might have with the country's ruling Marxist party.

Mr. Burlison was academic director of the Gorongosa National

Park wildlife school in central Mozambique when the RNM guerrillas staged its attack on Dec. 17.

"Everything indicates, however, that Mr. Burlison had nothing to do with Frelimo (the ruling Mozambique Liberation Front)," the spokesman said. He added however that the inquiry into the political affiliations of the other foreigner captured by the RNM

had made less progress.

The spokesman identified the second man held by the RNM as Moises Carrillo, a Chilean national, who taught mathematics at the school.

Mr. Burlison, an ecologist from Stockton-On-Tees, had been in Mozambique since the country's independence from Portugal, according to his father.

The RNM attacked Mozambique's best-known wildlife park earlier this month with the aim of destroying two military bases and dismantling Frelimo's political organisation in the area, according to the resistance movement's Lisbon spokesman.

Mozambique authorities have said that the RNM, which has been operating in the country since 1976, is made up of former black commandos who served in Portugal's colonial army before independence.

Even on television S. Africa believes in black and white

By Andrew Torchia
The Associated Press

A TELEVISION CHANNEL aimed at black viewers begins broadcasting here New Year's Eve. The introduction of black television is in the most important expansion of mass communications in South Africa since the medium was introduced five years ago.

Like most happenings in this racially troubled country, the event has political meaning. Black television reflects the ruling white minority's apartheid theory that ethnic groups are happiest when they develop separately.

Since this is the same theory that, in practice, keeps blacks off beaches reserved for whites, bars them from owning property and sends them to their own schools, television for blacks has drawn criticism from some white liberals and black militants. But growing numbers of blacks, according to market surveys, are eagerly awaiting the transmissions.

Question of credibility?

Robin Knox-Grant, director of Black TV, said in an interview that the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) was aware of potential black objections to the new telecasts as a medium for official propaganda. "The problem hasn't surfaced yet but we know we've got to establish our

credentials," he said. "Our credibility is very important to us."

"Black TV is a recognition of the fact that people are different," Knox-Grant said. "If we had gone for a completely integrated service, we would have ended up satisfying nobody. There would have been too many compromises."

Black criticism

Some blacks have commented critically on SABC's decision not to use on black television the national anthem, the Voice of South Africa, which nightly closes the present TV channel. Jill Wentzel, a white leader in black community projects, said either SABC knows that blacks have rejected the anthem, or SABC does not consider blacks to be South African citizens.

"Either way, it illustrates the craziness of apartheid," she said. Knox-Grant said the anthem was omitted for "no particular reason."

The opening night will include

news, weather, a game show, drama and American entertainment — Dionne Warwick, Donna Summer and Count Basie. Except for the emphasis on black performers, it could be a typical night on the television tube almost anywhere.

Daily colour telecasts, three hours long and in five African languages — Xhosa, Zulu, Tswana and two Sotho tongues — will start on one channel and spread to two channels in 1983. South African Broadcasting, a semi-autonomous corporation whose governors are appointed by the state, has allocated 100 million rand (\$103 million) for start-up costs.

Colour TVs and blacks

SABC's market surveys say TV2 and TV3 will within a year reach four million — one-fifth of the country's blacks and an audience equal to the white population. Only about 530,000 blacks watch TV1, which reflects "whites' middle-class, western

According to SABC, the approach of TV2 and TV3 has caused a boom in sales of sets. Blacks own an estimated 241,000 receivers, two-thirds of them in colour, compared with 88,000 a year ago, when only one-third of black-owned sets were in colour.

Electrification campaigns in black townships also have increased sales, SABC says. One out

of eight black-owned sets is presently run off a car battery. Sets are still so scarce in black areas of Pretoria, the capital, that one set-owner reportedly drives through his community in a truck, announcing the TV schedule over a loudspeaker, and then collects 50 cents (\$0.51) a head when his neighbours come to watch.

Theo Kritzinger, advertising manager for black TV, said all commercial spots for 1982 already are sold. SABC bans ads on TV1 on Sundays, out of consideration for its conservative, Christian audience, but black television will have Sunday commercials.

Knox-Grant said TV2 and TV3 will eventually pay for themselves, as does TV1, through advertising and licence fees paid by set-owners. "But they will be in the red for a long time," he said. "Although income will be substantially greater than in TV1, costs of staff training and production of indigenous programmes will also be higher."

Jobs for blacks

SABC said it had 9,000 applications for 1,000 jobs for blacks in black television, but has been able to fill only 500 vacancies because qualified personnel are scarce. Except for a handful in low-level management, nearly all the blacks hold production jobs. Their wages approach those of whites doing the same work, a spo-

kesman said.

At least half the material on TV2 and TV3 will be locally produced, Knox-Grant said. Foreign programmes will be dubbed into African languages.

"Roots" won't be screened There will be few imports from Britain because of an anti-apartheid boycott by actors and musicians. Programmes from the United States will include The Jeffersons, a situation comedy, but not Roots, the hugely popular series about the struggle of a black family against white oppression in early America.

"Our people had a look at the series and decided it was technically bad, particularly in the scenes that tried to create the African jungle," said SABC spokesman Hennie Cloete.

"The programme is not very applicable to our situation here. My personal opinion it would only stir up certain emotions that it is not necessary to stir up."

Another kind of programme that won't be shown, Knox-Grant said, is tribal dancing, a TV staple across Africa in the black-ruled countries that have television.

"Our surveys show the audience wants sophisticated programming," he said. "They do not want an attempt to take them back to the bush. No way is this going to be African ethnic TV. No grass skirts and bare-breasted young ladies."

Cheysson to visit Gulf in mid-January

ABU DHABI, Dec. 29 (R) — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson is to pay a two-day visit to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in the middle of January as part of a Gulf tour, the official Arab News Agency reported today. It said he would be with UAE ministers in the Middle East on issues of common interest. Cheysson, who was in Saudi Arabia with President François Mitterrand in September, also expected to visit Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain during his trip.

Dakar, Bankul to w...

DAKAR, Dec. 29 (R) — Legislators in Senegal and Gambia vote today to ratify union between the two former colonies, one French and one British, and the creation of Senegambia. Parliament in Dakar, Senegal, and the Gambia, are debating a 20-page confederation signed earlier this month by two countries' presidents. Dakar, seen as the capital of the new Senegambia, is Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, 47, who inherited power from the resigning president, Leopold Senghor, on Jan. 1, 1981. Last month the union was overdue and was sought by two countries' 5.5 million people whose common Wolof language is seen as a unifying force. Gambia's Dawda K. Nyama, 57, a Glasgow-trained cranary surgeon, signed a pact less than five months after being saved from a left-coup attempt in Banjul by Senegalese troops. He told a news conference he was delighted with the pact.

Islamabad launches new roundup of re...

ISLAMABAD, Dec. 29 (R) — Police have arrested at least 100 people in a new round of guerrillas who planned a campaign of sabotage and assassinations to bring down Pakistan's military government. The sources said today. The sources said people were arrested in Islamabad's second largest city today and four people arrested yesterday in the West Frontier Province during Afghanistans. Large quantities of weapons and grenades were also seized in raids. Last month about 100 people were arrested in parts of Pakistan during the raids. The sources said the guerrillas were part of a K-based organisation of Pakistani dissidents known as Al-Fikar which Pakistani authorities have linked to a series of spectacular operations in the past. The attacks include a bomb blast during Pope John Paul II's visit to Pakistan last February, the hijack of a Pakistani liner to Kabul and Damascus last March and the assassination of a leading politician in Lahore last September. Pakistani authorities have said Al Fikar is led by two sons of executed premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto who was toppled by President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq in a military coup in 1977. The sources said the four guerrillas arrested in the North West Frontier Province were being held for Islamabad to carry out a subversive activity. The 12 arrested in Lahore apparently planned a similar campaign against leading personalities and installations in Lahore, sources said.

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